B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 161 nett.
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BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 22 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5th Jan.	Dongola	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	Delta		8,097
9th ,,	Macedonia X		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa §		10,941
23rd ,,	Dongola	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaiser-I-Hind		11,430
5th April.	Naldera X		15,993
9th ,,	Devanha	Extra steamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia		11,069
3rd May.	Delta	China X	7,552
10th ,,	Mantua		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola	Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia		7,622
31st ,,	Delta	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
30th Jan.	MASHOBRA	8 324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA †	5 800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8 193
7th March	MANDALA	8 246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8 600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8 441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324

† Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

25th Jan.	NALDERA	15,993
25th ,,	NAGPORE	5 283
30th ,,	KIDERPORE*	5,334
6th Feb.	OBRA*	5,462
10th ,,	ULA*	5,310
20th ,,	JEYPORE*	5,318
21st ,,	SICILIA X	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
29th ,,	LAHORE,*	5252
18th March	SOUDAN†	6,696
24th April	SICILIA †	6,813

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
† Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destinntion.
26th January	VASNA	Buscreh via K'chi 9 a m.
26th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
28th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war
31st ,,	BANDRA	Buscreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
5 February	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P.O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 103.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures
Yomei Maru	Yamanpur	7153	25th Jan	26th Jan.
*Tenbo Maru	Wada	5848	16th Jan	28th ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	19th Jan	1st Feb*
*Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5808	27th Jan	10th ,,
Moji Maru	G. Ogawa	3757	14th Feb.	28th ,,
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubora	6868	24th ,,	9th March

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
Singapore	Rs. 300	Rs. 210	Rs. 158	Rs. 105	Rs. 84
Hongkong	480	270	203	136	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	128
Kobe	612	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 270. Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:
Semarang, Djember, Pekalongan, Sourabaya, Djocja, Pontianak, Medan, Kota Radja, Solo, Bandjermasin, Macassar, Tegal, Bandoeng, Padang, Tjilatjap, Cheribon, Palembang, Welteverden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India
TRIAL SOLICITED
for Government Tests and other particulars
Apply to
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.
AHMEDABAD.

INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE and GENERAL
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE MARINE
HEAD OFFICE:
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & CO.
Respectable and influential Agents wanted for unrepresented districts.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its Policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.,
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No C.

150
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGE BOOK
'KAMA SHASTRA,
a guide to health, wealth and prosperity is supplied
GRATIS AND POST FREE
on application to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
P. O JAMNAGAR,
Dist. (Kathiawar.)

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 25th January, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Queen's Road (near) Church Gate Station very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans, Blackwood open carved furniture, cottage piano, ice box, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old Chinaware, wall and table clocks, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, marble top side tables and teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, glass doors, books and silver cases, revolving book stands, hat stand, reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes, cycle, copper and aluminium utensils etc., etc. and one Bell size car 4 cylinders, 5 seater in good running order.

The property of Major C. H. Pogson Esqr. (proceeding home) and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SUNDAY, the 27th January, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dwarkadas Jekisondas Bungalow 56-58, Walkeshwar Road, very valuable and handsome, made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs mirror side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans, Blackwood open carved furniture cottage piano, ice box Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old China ware, wall and table clocks, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses marble top side tables and teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, glass doors books and silver cases, revolving book stands hat stand, reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes, cycle, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of M. Nagahashi, Esq., Manager of Teikoko, Menkwa, Kabushaki Kaisha and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ALLENBURYS FOOD AND CURRANTS ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 26th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 129, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank and office concerned.

2 cases currants.

1 case Allenbury's food No. 3.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.

1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.

1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham (English).

1 pair Kathiawady horse, quiet in harness.

1 Waler mare, quiet in harness.

By order of the concerned party.

1 Dodge car 4 cylinder Touring.

1 Fiat car 4 cylinder Touring.

Above both cars in good running order.

BENETT & CO.,

Bombay, 25th January, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No 18, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4983.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH Bandora, C. B. Tansa (Cargo Barge), Empty packing cases, Drums, Keys and Jins, Old Tarpaulins, Galley gear, Carpeting, scrap wood. One pile Horse stalls, Condemned timber Brass sheeting, steel wire rope, Empty Jars and Bottles, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m. at the B. I. DOCKYARD Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th January, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort

Telephone No. 20621.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, SCREWS, MULLS, NAINSOOK, CREAM CHINA MERINOS, INSOLVENTS' TABLES, CUPBOARD, TEAPOYS, WATCHES, PIECE GOODS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, Cabinets dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboards, cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, cricket bats, etc.

2 Rofa typewriters.

By the order of B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of B. A. Kayum and Co. (Insolvents):—3 Watches.

(2) Re: Estate of Abdulla Allarakhia and Co. (Insolvents):—Deal wood boxes, photos, etc.

(3) Re: Estate of Badrinarayen Ganeshdas Mehsri (Insolvent):—One lot Dhoties, Khadies, Mulls, Dupetas, blankets, etc., etc.

(4) Re: Estate of Nana Hari Mahire (Insolvent) Cupboards, table teapoy, etc.

(5) Re: Estate of Gulamain Vallimahomed Khoja (Insolvent):—Cupboard, table teapoys, framed pictures etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—

9 pieces Cream China Merinos.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors:—

1 Case cotton tape, 24 gross of line 8" and 24 gross of line 6".

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

One lot Mulls and Nainsook.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th January 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF AN EQUAL UNDIVIDED HALF SHARE IN THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VILLE PARLE, WITH ALUMINIUM WORKS STANDING THEREON CALLED THE BEERSAIN ALUMINIUM WORKS VILLE PARLE TOGETHER WITH ENGINES, MACHINERY GOODS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Beersain Kishonlal in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 21st day of August 1922, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part the following properties will be put up for sale on the respective premises by Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of January 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

On FRIDAY, the 25th day of January, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

An equal undivided half share in the following hereditaments and premises first described with the Aluminium Works, standing thereon called the Beersain Aluminium Works, Ville Parle and in all other the engines, machinery, tools implements, secondly described.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land of the Khote Tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Ville Parle, Salsette District Thana, Registration District of Bandra and containing by admeasurement 2,731 squre yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Entry No. 933 and Survey No. 193, Pot No. 4 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Jabrice Julian Morus, on or towards the East by the property of Bhicaji Culhanji and beyond, Godbunder Road on or towards the South by the property of Alice Pascol Coutinho and on or towards the West partly by the property of Philip John Norought and partly by the property of Francis Misquitte.

SECONDLY.—2 oil engines, 4 presses No. 3/2—4½, 2½, 5 spinning lathe, 2 screw cutting lathe, 4 cutting lathe, 3 rolling lathe, 1 circle cutting machine, 1 Kandora machine, 40 pulleys, 1 electric dynamo, 1 hundred and fifty dye and puncturing tools or thereabouts 40 charak polish machines, 1 buff polish machine, 2 bellows for furnaces, spinning impiements and lathe tools for Nadrasi works with shaftings, stands patas etc., 2 bullock carts (Khatara), 5 oxen, dyes puncherings etc. 1 clock, 1 typewriter a lot of tools used by fitters, 1 stamp punching machine, 1 water pumps, 4 iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 1 motor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Auctioneers or to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their Office, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 27TH JANUARY 1924 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH GLASS, PORCELAIN, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th day of January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the 1st flat of "Ismail Villa" Mothibai Street, Byculla, very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, upholstered drawing room suite, marble top table, teapoys, cabinets, rich pictures, flower vases, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, bedroom chest of drawers, etc., etc.

The property of E. A. Goff, Esqr., Assistant Transportation Supt. Victoria Terminus Annexe, Bombay and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY THE 29th JANUARY, 1924, AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH GLASS, PORCELAIN AND PLATEDWARE ETC.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 29th January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 3 Colaba Chambers, opposite the Panday's Sanitorium Wodehouse Road, Colaba, very valuable made to order household furniture etc. comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass porcelain and platedware, chesterfield drawing room suite, marble top table, fancy teapoys, upholstered drawing room suite, hall cabinets, pier tables rich pictures, flower vases, rich carpets, iron beadsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, bedroom chest of drawers etc., etc.

The property of L. Zopegni, Esq. of Messrs. Gorie Ltd., lately acting as Italian Consul in Bombay and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th January, 1924.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Office Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE Government Auctioneers will hold a public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, 30th January, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores and army Clothing:—

A large quantity of Brass, Gunmetal, Lead mixed cupronickel copper, Aluminium Ingots.

A large quantity of Implement Intrenching Sirhind Ptn. Shovels, Mamootees Cordage Hemp Manilla Jute and Coir.

Tents I.P. inner Frocks, Puttics, Kithags, Braces, flies, walls, outer flies, Purdahas, Jute E. cloths, Tents pins, Hammers, Pegs picketting, Lamp old Brass, Copper Cooking Pots, Stoves, Axespick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, Clocks, Water bottles Tubs, Shovels old, Gunny old, Canvas old, Tin old, Belting leather, Vices Locks, Barrows wheel, Bamboos, Anvils old, Cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamootics, Cordage Hemp Enamel ware, Web old, Jhools Steel Cast Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows, Files, Spanners, Rags old cloths, Pumps, Wheels, Boxes of sorts, Mattress cases, Sheets, Buckets, Ground sheets Bullocks Jhools, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, Tanks, Balances Spring, Camp kettles, Drums Bicycles, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
R9631

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21265.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN CINEMA-DE-LUXE AT BANDRA. THE ONLY CINEMATOGRAPH IN THE BOMBAY SUBURBS.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Bombay Cinema Syndicate to close partnership account, the well-known and nicely paying Cinema-De-Luxe as a going concern at Bandra on the premises.

The above Cinematograph has a complete Cast Iron Sheets Theatre with stone foundation, Steel Trusses, etc., fully furnished accommodating 450 people with a stage for dramatic performances, also complete Cinema equipment besides a generating House with 24 B.H.P. "Hornsby" Engine and a Siemens' Dynamo 110 Volts and 114 amp. It has also a nicely laid-out and furnished garden. The present owners have the occupation of the land till 29th February, 1924, after which purchasers can make their own arrangements with Dr. D. A. De Monte. The rent is very low compared to the sight.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th January, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 25152.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE.

Valuable household furniture Whiteways Chesterfield suite, Breakfast and tea set for six persons of real folley China by Harrods, Ltd., London. Rich platedware Gramophone by Rose and Co. with best selected records, complete household linen Bed sheet and every thing etc.

Under instructions from L. Ramsay Esqr., and others Messrs. Mistry and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 27th day of January 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in Mahomedali Mansion Ground floor Motlibai Street, Byculla. Very valuable furniture, such as Oval Dining table, full size Side board, Dumbwaiter, Chairs, Chesterfield suites of Sofas and Easy chairs, Silver Show case, Robert pattern Cabinet, Gramophone, by Rose and Co., with recds, Single and double beds, childs Cot, Almirahs, rich Chest of drawers, also best Platedware, Glassware Cooking utensils etc.

Property is on view and Catalogues will be printed.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Auction sale of made to order household furniture, Gramophone, Erard make sweet toned cottage Piano Pianola with rollers. Wall Clock, Table Ornaments, large Drawing room carved Cabinets, large size Carpets, Cutlery Glass, Crockery, Plated and solid Silverware, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by public auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Contractor's Bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, Showpatty Seaface, on SUNDAY, the 27th day of January 1924. A very valuable household furniture consisting of Dining table, Chairs, Sideboard, tapestry lined Chesterfield suites, Cottage Piano Pianola with rollers valuable large Drawing room Carpets, large size Robert pattern carved drawing room Cabinets, Office writing table, Wooden Double Beds, Baba Cot, Oval mirror and panelled door almirahs, Steel safe, Dressing tables, Wash hand table, Machine tables, Teapoys, Oil Stove etc.

Three Bed room furniture is made on one design polish to match.

1 Overland (4) motor cars in pefect running order, owner driven.

1 Red coloured light weight Scale motor cycle (English Make) complete with Lucas lamp, Claxton Horn and tools, etc., in perfect running order.

Property of a gentleman and other's.

Property is on view and Catalogues will be printed.

MISTRY AND CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th January, 1924.

MOOSA BROS.

Yusuf Buildings,

Church Gate St., Fort.

FOR SALE.

Offers are invited for drawing room suite comprising of a sofa, 6 chairs, one centre table, inlaid with mother of pearls and one large Silverware show case, all of best Foreign European workmanship and seasoned wood, of best and upto date design.

The above are open for inspection at the above address.

MOOSA BROS.,

Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

For The Special invitation of the H. H. Maharaja of Baroda, The Company will start to Baroda after staging the Following Plays.

These plays will not be staged here again

Gardharva Natak Mandali

New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.

Saturday 26-1-1924 at 8-33 p.m. noon

Ekachpyala

Sunday 27-1-1924 at 3-30 p. m, noon

Swayamvar

G. N. Mandali,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.

TWICE DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.
"THE LOVE LIGHT"
FEATURING MARY PICKFORD
The World's Sweetheart.

Empire Theatre.

DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"THE NUT"
FEATURING DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

Empress Theatre.

DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"DADDY"
FEATURING JACKIE COOGAN.

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

RATNAVALI

OR THE LADY OF LANKA
produced by
STAR FILMS Ltd.

NEXT WEEK
National Film Co.'s latest film
KARAN GHELO
The last Rajput ruler of Gujarat.

CONTINUED
AGAIN
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
AT
IMPERIAL
The Whirlwind Indian Picture
"KALA-NAG"
(THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE)
in eight parts
produced by
The Kohinoor Film Company.
Daily 4 Shows—at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday: Extra Show at 3 p.m.
!! COMING !!
A THRILLING PATHE SERIAL
Mystery—Stunts—Romance
"HIDDEN-HAND"
featuring
Doris Kenyan & Sheldon Lewis.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

4TH WEEK 4TH WEEK.
From 19th Jan. 1924.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
STILL THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
FRIDAY 25th JAN. 1924.
at 9-30 p.m.
Karlekar's Grand Circus

Location—Open Maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.
Nos. 6 and 7 Trams pass the Door.
Breaking Crowd Records Daily.
The Greatest Galaxy of European and Indian Artists that ever graced in Arena.
DON'T MISS SUCH GOOD OPPORTUNITY
To see in this Fourth Change of Programme
ELMO THE MIGHTY
The Strongest Man in the World
Will compare his strength with the horses.

MATINEES,
Wed., Sat., Sun. 5 p.m.
Children under 10 years, half-price (except last gallery) for Matinee only

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Performance at 9-30 p.m.
Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
N. V. KARLE,
Ag. Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXHIBITION

Mr. G. K. MHATRE cordially invites the General Public to see his son's

"TO THE WELL"

Statue which is to be shortly sent to the

British Empire Exhibition.

The Statue will be on view from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.) on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant.

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO

SANDHURST BRIDGE ROAD, Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

WEST-END CINEMA

A SUPERB VITAGRAPH DRAMA
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
"NO DEFENSE"
6 Reels—featuring the popular Stars
WILLIAM DUNCAN
and
EDITH JOHNSON

The man climbed down the side of a cliff to save a companion, but his mental vision saw the face of the girl he loved. The woman for whom he was fighting A photo-play of the North west filled with action and spectacular thrills.

"NO DEFENSE"

The Programme includes the
INTERNATIONAL NEWS
and a one-reel comedy "To and Fro" Featuring
NEELY EDWARDS.

STARTING TO-MORROW!
A superb spectacular chapter play by the Paramount Artcraft Company
"FOOLS' PARADISE"

A complete Drama in nine parts, starring the five mighty actors and actresses of international fame

MILDRED HARRIS
DOROTHY DALTON
CONRAD NIGEL
THEODORE KOSLOFF
JULIA FAYE

TO-NIGHT—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
AT THE
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

PATHE'S PEERLESS FEARLESS GIRL
PEARL WHITE IN "PLUNDER"

The greatest and most thrilling serial ever shown in Bombay.
Look into the heart of New York
Look into the soul of a fearless girl
Look into the minds of crafty villains
See the serial that is astounding the Nation.
PEARL WHITE IN "PLUNDER"
ALSO Another adventure of
FELIX THE CRAZY 'KAT'
Which is now being featured at the Embassy Theatre, London, and in all the Page throughout Great Britain and the United States of America.
AND A NEW TWO-REEL
PATHE-MACK SENNETT COMEDY
Latest addition to Pathe's line of feature comedies.
AN "ALL PATHE" PROGRAMME,
TIME Saturday and Sunday Matinee 3-30 p.m.
Other shows, Saturday, Sunday & Week Days 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

The celebrated Musician needs no introduction
Three Concerts ! PYARA SAHEB IN AMRAVATI ! Three Concerts !
Messrs. Pendharkar and Chapekar
WILL GIVE
Under the auspices of
THE LALITAKALADARSHA SANGITA CO.
(Founded by the late Mr. KRISHNARAO BHONSLE)
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
OF
THE CELEBRATED SINGER
PYARA SAHEB
IN
AMRAVATI GANESH THEATRE
On January 27th Sunday—29th Tuesday and 31st Thursday 1924

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADY PUPILS by Christian Lady Undergraduate. Efficient coaching. Terms moderate. Apply, Box No. 10001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9537

WANTED—Second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILERS for storing Liquid Fuel. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 10007 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18713

WANTED—Educated respectable, Ahmedabad SALESMAN by a well-established European firm to handle mill-stores in the Ahmedabad district. Apply with testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 9999, Advt. Depot "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18685

WANTED—A sharp and well qualified in English SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 40/—rising to 50 with future prospects. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 10003, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18700

WANTED—AGENTS for securing subscribers for newspaper and shares for joint stock concern on liberal commission and monthly allowance. Experienced men need only apply to the SECRETARY, Bharat Udharm Syndicate, Ltd., Station Road, Benares City.
A 18692

WANTED—A competent WEAVING MASTER for an up-country Mill, well-versed in fancy and plain weaving and Bleaching. Apply with copies of testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No. 10004, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 9546

WANTED.—A MANAGER to take charge of a Railway Co-operative Stores, dealing chiefly in grains, etc., at Dadar. Knowledge of Accounts and experience in buying and selling essential. Security required Rs. 1,000. Salary Rs. 80-120 per month. Apply to SECRETARY, B. B. Co-operative Supply Society, Dadar.
A 18708

WANTED—A CLEVER and experienced CHIEF ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER for the Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ltd., Bombay, and an experienced Assistant Worsted Spinning Master for the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills, Ambarnath. Salary according to qualifications. Forward applications with copies of testimonials to the MORARJEE GOCULDAS S. & W. CO., LTD., Sudama House Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
A 18714

WANTED—Qualified TRAVELLING CANVASSERS, throughout the British India, to sell our fancy leather money Purses, Belts, Hosiery, Electrical goods and British Cigarettes. Starting pay and allowance Rs. 82/- to 132/- with interclass ticket. Cash security Rs. 250/- is essential in any case. Apply up to 15th February with testimonials, enclosing two annas stamps to Q. S. SHERKHAN & CO., Managing Agents, Delhi. Tele:—"QUTABSHAHI".
A 18715

WANTED—A party of one Head SURVEYOR and three MEASURERS to do the work of measuring lands for a period of about six months in the village of the Mudhol State. Qualified persons wishing to be employed on the work should send in their applications, with testimonials to the undersigned giving the following details :—Age, Qualifications, Nature of previous experience in work of this kind, pay expected.—G. R. KALYANPURKAR, Diwan, Mudhol State., Mudhol, 21st, Jan., 1924.
A C18711

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A TILAK UNIVERSITY GRADUATE with optional "Commerce" wants EMPLOYMENT in business line with good prospects. One year's experience in Banking. Excellent references. Apply Box No. 10009, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9560

FIRST CLASS GRADUATE fresh from England desires PRIVATE TUITIONS trial free, expert coach, moderate terms. Box No. 9987, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9483

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—PORTION of 1st floor in Medows Street, suitable for office or show-room. Rent Rs. 200. Apply MEHTA LALJEE AND CO., Oak Lane, Fort.
C R9544

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND, 210, Bazar Gate.
C R9478

TO LET- GODOWNS 90 by 25 at Mazgaon. Best for factories and storing houses, the structures, inquire HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. c/o Dr. Shroff's Building, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.
C R9472

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET, 81, Esmail Villa, 1st Floor and 79, Mariam Villa, Ground Floor Motlibai Street, Byculla. Apply to DADA DEWRAJ, Chuckla Street.
C R9489

TO BE LET, Medow Street, Fort, Prince Buildings, THIRD FLOOR. Apply to S. V. SIVJI, Royal Terrace, opp. Colaba Station, Telephone No. 24769.
C R9488

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

MONTE CARLO HOTEL WINDSOR

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING.
Hot and Cold Running Water in every Room.
GAILLARD & FAU.

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL

PARIS—Rue de Castiglione
PARIS

Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE

MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.

SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Will open for the season 1924, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—LUCKNOW.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Lathes, Electric Dynamo, wheel cutters, Oil Engines, etc., etc. See DHANJI MAWJI, Katha Bazar, Bombay.
K R9492

FOR SALE.—One double Cylinder double DEMY PRINTING MACHINE, Maker Augsburg. Received shortly from Germany, rebuilt just like new. Write to THE MANAGER, Pranvaer, Nagpur, C. P.
K R9549

WANTED—One BELT STRETCHING MACHINE and One BRUSH DAMPING MACHINE for Cloth from 20" to 60". Apply stating price to Box No. 9996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 18679

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—180 I.H.P. steam engine by Alexander Shanks in thorough working order; only selling because we have ordered out a larger engine of about 500 I.H.P. as we intend increasing our capacity. Engine is fully complete and is now working. Inspection invited. Apply:—RUSTOMJI FLOUR MILLS, Rustomji Railway Siding, Lahore.
K 18701

MACHINERY FOR SALE—5 Cards Assalles make of year 1894; 5 Cards year 1903 41in. on wire; 1 8 by 3 Drawing year 1890; 1 Slubbing year 1897 80 Spindles; 2 Inter year 1897 124 Spindles; 5 Rovings year 1897 160 Spindles. All above Platt Bros' make. 2 Ring frames year 1902 304 Spindles Howard Bullough's make; 1 Green's Economiser 96 Tubes of 16 Rows each complete with scrapers and gearing, etc.; 40 Cast Iron English flange pipes 9ft. long, 24in. bore, suitable for fire service. All second-hand and in good working condition. For particulars, etc., please apply to Box No. 9967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K18565

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SOME TEXTILATIES

Tough steel weaving reeds.
Easy running loom temples.
Extra smooth cotton healds.
Twenty beam wire healds.
Indestructable rustless frames.
Lasting cast-steel dobby springs.
Accurate dobby lags and pegs.
Tin-covered shed-rods.
Ingenious split-chains and cutters.
Exceptionally true bobbins.
Several hundred similar items.

JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO., LTD., Agents, The Sizing Materials Co., Ltd., Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
18579

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 1988.

KASHMIR EMBROIDERIES.—Curtains about three yards by one and a half yards wool on cloth Rs. 18. Silk on cloth Rs. 35. Silk on silk Rs. 80. Bedsheets Rs. 10, Rs. 24 and Rs. 48. Ladies' best Ruffle Shawls about 3 yards by 1½ yards Rs. 20. Sarees silk with Blouses to match Rs. 50, Rs. 70 and Rs. 100. Best Kashmir Saffron Rs. 3 per tola. Wanted Sole Agency for German goods. Terms and samples invited. R. E. PARHAWK & CO., Exporters, Importers and Merchants. Srinagar, Kashmir (INDIA).
T R9523

MAJOR C. H. POGSON'S VALUABLE FURNITURE of whole Bungalow with piano and pianola will be sold by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. at No. 9, Queen's Road, near Churchgate Station, by BENNETT and Co. See Auction Advertisement.
T R9534

IT IS A PLEASURE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that we have started manufacturing Navy Thick and Rough Serges, suitable for Military, Railway and Police Uniform and Over-coats. Samples, quotations, etc., free on application. THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, P. O. Bangalore.
T18659

ON VIEW—Sale on SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 56-58, Walkeshwar Road, at 2-30 p.m., a valuable furniture of Dining Drawing and 4 Bedrooms and Verandah. Property of M. Nagahashi, Esq., Manager of Taikoku Meukwa K. Kaisha by BENNET & CO. See Auction Advertisement.
T R9554

PERSONAL.

TO ALL CONCERNED.—We three brothers ALICK, WILLIAM and VICTOR have this day changed our Surname from Gore into SAMUELS, which is our real father's name, Mr. Gore is our step-father. We reside in Ahmedabad..
P R9550

PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA

WHITE LEPROSY surely cured in one day only on three applications, if not, price refunded.
Small tin Rs. 4. Big Rs. 7.
FAQUIRI MEDICAL WORKS,
No. 7, LAHERIA SARAI (Darbhanga).
R9552

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.—Sale of an old concern of Druggist and Chemist in business centre, owner going home. Offers invited for. Apply Box No. 10005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R9548

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—ACTIVE or SLEEPING PARTNER with capital Rs. 2,000 to 5,000 going concern of several agencies. Profit guaranteed. Apply Box No. 10008, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
R R9559

SPORTS.

SELECT YOUR OWN HORSES.

Do not *be in the dark* by following the so called tipsters tips.
You must know the capacity of each horse *you back*.

MY SYSTEM

will teach you how to calculate the form of each horse and to spot out the

WINNER

CENT. PER CENT. RESULT CORRECT.

I will teach my system to those who care to learn with a nominal charge. For particulars apply to.—

S. MANDAIL
257, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
R9535

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

BARGAIN SIDLY DEASY, 1620 H. P. British 7 seater car, recently painted and overhauled mechanically perfect. Going cheap. Offers wanted c/o N. R. LOTVALA Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R9527

FOR SALE—NESH CAR, 7 seaters, 6 cylinders, recently overhauled and painted, in perfectly running order. Apply to MAHOMEDBHAI ABDUL HUSSEN, opp: Mahaluxmi Station, Lukman Lodge.
JA R9487

THREE BIG SHOPS to be let convenient for Motor Show- Rooms and Motor Accessories Merchants in Raval Buildings, Lamington Road.
JA R9553

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

REWARD.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, offers a substantial reward to any person not being a Police Officer, who will give him information regarding the existence of a bucket shop in Bombay which will result in the capture of the bucket shop and the conviction of the person or persons engaged in running it.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 12th January 1924.
18614

LOST OR MISPLACED.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 104 for two hundred fully paid up shares No. 38762/38961 of the National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd., (now converted into the Bank of Mervi, Ltd.) standing in the name of Mr. Chaotalal Kilachand Parekh is LOST or MISPLACED. People having any claims on these shares should lodge them at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10/16, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, within a fortnight from this date, after which a duplicate share certificate will be issued to the registered shareholder abovenamed.
C18662

LOST.

LOST—A LIFE POLICY No. 18902 Name Pandharinath Mahadeo Salvi of the National Insurance Co., Ltd. Finder please return to Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
R9532

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for (1) metalling, etc. the main road in and (2) supplying and spreading clinkers on the remaining portion of the Yard at the Bandra Slaughter House, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
C18556

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles for one year from 1-3-1924 to 28-2-1925 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 31st January, 1924.

TENDER NO. 1.—for Ooreed (about 45,07,750 lbs.) Gram (about 5,00,000 lbs.) Bran, Oilcakes, Rice, Barley, Toor grain, Koolthi, Cotton seed and Salt for the Municipal bullocks and horses, etc.

TENDER NO. 1A.—(Alternative tender to No. 1) for Gram (about 50,00,000 lbs.) Bran (about 5,50,000 lbs), Oilcakes, Rice Barley, Toor grain, Koolthi, Cotton seed and Salt for the Municipal bullocks and horses etc.

Alternative rates for the supply of Ooreed (1) as per sample, to be inspected in the office of the Executive Health Officer and (2) of the quality known as Rangoon Ooreed should be distinctly specified in Tender No. 1.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer,

Public Health Deptt:
Bombay, 23rd January, 1924.
C18705

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF, PRODDUTUR
O.S. No. 983 of 1923.

ALLA BAKSH MIRA MOHIDEEN SAHAIB & CO., of Jammalamadugu, ...Plaintiff.

v/s.

(1) LAXMI CHAND, (2) BALACHAND and (3) VEERCHAND.
dants.

Sons of Kashiri Chand, Residents of Yevat of Bhimtbadi Taluq Dandare Talegaon Court, Poona District. .....Defendants.

This suit is filed for the recovery of Rs. 439-1-3 due to the plaintiffs on dealings carried on by the defendants in the name and style of Kasturichand Hukumchand. The suit is posted to 9-2-24 for appearance of defendants and final disposal.

D. KRISHNA RAO.
Pleader.
Proddutur, 22-1-1924.
C18712

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2509 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 28th day of June, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O, V, rr. 1 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. r, 9, of Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. KERRING RUPCHAND and Co., a firm, carrying on business as Bankers and Agents at Bombay and Poona. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

(1) M. A. C. JENKINS, (2) J. D. JENKINS, (3) J. P. STRUTHERS, all of Poona European Inhabitants, residing at Khan Road Poona... Defendants

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 9,216 mentioned in the Plaint and interest at Rs. 3 per cent per annum on Rs. 8,000 from 20th June, 1923, till Judgment and the sum of Rs. 508 mentioned in the Plaint and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 from 20th June, 1923, till Judgment the costs of this Suit and interest on Judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 26th day of February, 1924, at a quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit you must produce all your witness, on the day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs5 case or upon which you intend to reply in support of your case.

Witness SIR LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 7th day of July 1923

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 7th day of July 1923.

Amended this 21st day of January, 1924, as per 6 postponement the last Precipie dated 16th January, 1924.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary

MESSRS. PARULKAR & MANOHAR.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C18716

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits belonging to KESHAVJI GUNSEY, a widower, late of Kodi in Cutch Mandvi, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Grain Merchant, until lately residing at Parel, Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

GUNSEY GEYAR, father of Keshavji Gunsey, the deceased abovenamed and grandfather and natural guardian of Cooverji Keshavji and Popat Keshavji, of Kodi in Cutch Mandvi Bania Hindu Inhabitant, and agriculturist temporarily residing at Parel, Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of and for the use and benefit of the said Cooverji Keshavji and Popat Keshavji, both minors under the age of 18 years sons of the deceased and limited to the period of either of the said minors attaining the age of majority. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 16th day of January, 1924.

Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBWALA AND JASUBHAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C18707

KATHIAWAD NOTES.

THREE PRAYER MEETING AT RAJKOT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 20.

Rajkot is one of the few cities of this Province which have taken to the movement inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi with a heart full of zeal and strength. The causes of it are not far to seek. In the first place if any town may be said to be the native-place of Mahatma Gandhi, it is this It was here that he had his schooling, and also it is here that he has got a house of his family and a whole street is called after his name. Moreover it was here that Mahatmaji thought of settling down soon after his final coming to India, a course from which he was happily saved by his choise of a place in British India viz., Ahmedabad. Owing to all these associations it is no wonder that the people of this place heard the news of the sudden illness and operation with the utmost alarm and anxiety. Under the circumstances the only thing they could think of was to turn to the Almighty Father in prayer to give the great national leader health, strength, rapid recovery and immediate release.

For this purpose before any suggestion came from outside quarters a meeting was held at night of the 16th instant in the *crowk* of the local Grain Market. This was a very big meeting and both the Hindus and Mahomedans mustered strong to lift their hearts towards Heaven for one whom they love so much. Mr. Liladhar A. Mehta, who is the President of the local Representative Assembly, was elected Chairman of the meeting and after Messrs. Kalidas M. Parekh and H. N. Pandya had duly proposed and seconded the Resolution of sending a telegram expressing sympathy of the meeting with Mahatmaji on this occasion and wishing him strength and rapid recovery a prayer was offered after which the meeting dispersed. The second meeting for the same purpose was held in accordance with the suggestion made by Maulana Mahomed Ali, the Congress President. This being the 18th of the month local national school staff and several others went about singing National Bhajan and in the night a public meeting was held under the Presidentship of Mr. Shivlal K. Vora. The third meeting was held in the *Antyaj wada* on the night of the 19th Although this meeting was attended by a pretty large number of the local Untouchables, it was a pity that only two or three people of the upper classes were present there. In this meeting after some preliminary *bhajan* was sung by the *Antyajas* the nature of the meeting was explained to them and then a prayer to the Almighty Father was offered for the speedy recovery of Mahatmaji.

A SATYAGRAHA VICTORY.

In connection with the insult that was offered to a Jain nun in Dasada a small place situated on the border of Kathiawad, all the Jains of the place altogether, and all the Jains of the place had made up their mind to leave the place altogether, and had made all the necessary preparations for the purpose, when the Chief of the place who is a Mahomedan persuaded the Mahajan not to do so promising to give them full satisfaction in the matter. In accordance with this promise he fined the culprits and deported them from Dasada, and in order that such things may not happen in the future he has given his word that he will make all proper arrangements through the Agency Police. Besides this he has promised not to allow any *shikar* in such a way as to hurt the feeling of the people. All this is creditable both to the Chief and the Mahajan, and shows also the power of such weapons as non-resistance and Satyagraha.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

Quite recently Rajkot witnessed two interesting functions in connection with the promotion of Rao Bahadur H. N. Gosalia to the post of Assistant Political Agent of the Palanpur Agency. Mr. Gosalia has been long since in the Agency service, in which he has come to hold by right of seniority as well as personal qualifications the first place among the Indians. Moreover he has made himself a prominent figure in the social circle by his charity and sympathy. It was therefore in the fitness of things that the Vanita Vishram should honour him at his recent promotion.

Another function of a more public nature was a farewell party given to him by his "friends and admirers" in the spacious grounds of the local Gymkhana. A large number of people were present including some three or four Chiefs of Kathiawad. After some interesting musical programme was gone through, Mr. Vithaldas Trivedi, the Bhavnagar State vakil, after reviewing Mr. Gosalia's career from the beginning congratulated him on the promotion he had received in felicitous terms and wished him well in his future career on behalf of all those present. He was followed by Mr. D. N. Vakil, a local pleader who dwelt upon Mr. Gosalia's work as a social reformer and judge. To this Mr. Gosalia replied in equally felicitous terms, thanking them all for their good wishes. After this refreshments were served and then the party dispersed.

MALARIA
AND OTHER FEVERS
Are promptly relieved by Phenalgin. Headache ceases, muscular pain is removed and a gentle perspiration produced which quickly leads to a steady decline of the fever
PHENALGIN
Produces a feeling of tranquility, restlessness ceases and instead of sleepless nights, calm refreshing slumber ensues.
Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.
Sole Agents :—
E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 4/5 3/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5.7/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/11.
Bank' buying 3 M/st D. A. 15 17/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 4/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 5/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 640.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 7/10.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 700.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 148¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 142¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 236.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 333.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4,21-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 93.85.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.40.
London—Brussels Frcs 104.00.
London—Rome Liras 97.20.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, Jan. 23.
Telegraph Transfers	.. 1/5 9/32 Steady.
Bar Gold .. ¾ ..	.. 4—17—6 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot ..	.. 33 3/4 Quiet

	London, Jan. 23.
Bantos 3 per cent. ..	.. 54 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London ..	..
Bar Silver Spot	.. 33 1/4
„ „ 2 months heace	.. 33 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver—Very small business Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent (since 5th July 1923.)

Interest day to day loans	.. 2 7/8
Interest 7 day Market loans	.. 2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Jan. 24. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/32
Bank Demand	1/5 ¼
Doc. Acceptance 3m/a	1/5 17/32
Fcn. Demand	640
American Dollars	333
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	236
Japan	148 1/2
Singapore	165

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan. 23.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	93.15
„ „ „ Germany ..	..
„ „ „ Italy	97.27
Stockholm	16.34
Christiania	30.4c
Amsterdam	11.46
Switzerland	223.00
	Yesterdays.
Belgium	100.25
Athens	223.00
	London, Jan. 23.
Demand Bills	..
	London, Jan. 21.
Cuban Sugar March Nominal ..	..25/6

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 23.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/2
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 m/st ..	4 3/8
Bantos 5 per cent.	22 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 23.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90 ..	£ 86 1/4+1
Victory Bonds 4%	.. „ 90 3/4+3/4
War Loan 5%1929/47	.. „ 99 11/16+3/4
Consols 2 1/2% ..	.. „ 55 1/2+3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	.. „ 44 +1.00
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) ..	.. „ 63 1/4+1.00
Govt. Securities 3%	.. „ 54 3/4+3/4
	London, Jan. 23.
Conversion Loan ..	.. £ 75 3/4
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 /4
per cent. Indian ..	.. „ 112—

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Sovereigns ready 15/24.
Sovereigns forward 15 2/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25 11/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/11/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/12/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/11.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/11.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/5.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Bar gold ready s. 97 6.
Silver read d. 33-12.
Silver forward d. 33-4.
TONE OF SILVER—
Market very quiet

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Pcst	25—11—6	..		25—11—6
Maha	25—12—3	..		25—12—3

Veji Mandi.
Pcsh ..
Maha —6—
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Ready 79—12—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Pcsh	79—13—0 ..	79—14—0	79—11—0	
Maha	80—5—0 ..	80—7—0	80—4—0	

Veji Mandi.
Maha 1—2—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

A further sharp advance of 78 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on shorts covering and Commission Houses and fresh buying Liverpool has been reported 8 points up The advance was due to scattered buying. The ninth ginners' report shows 9,946,000 Bs. ginned upto 15th January 1924 as compared with 9,897,000 Bs. upto 31st December 1923.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars, New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 23rd inst. as follows:—

"Technical reaction at the expense of oversold condition."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable Dated 23rd Inst. (3-10 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Ginned 9,946,000 Bales as against 9,652,601 bales and 7,512,552 bales ruding the previous two years."

In accordance with the sharp advance reported in New York futures the Marwari Bozar opened steady at Rs. 626 i.e. Rs. 4¼ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May, going down by a rupee the prices advanced to Rs. 627 on scattered buying. Around this level prominent shroffs and some Commission Houses were sellers and which caused the values to give way to Rs. 622. The prices improved to Rs. 623¼ on Bull operators buying, the Bazar finally closing at Rs. 623 at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at 622¾ and declined to Rs. 620¾ on selling by a Japanese House. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 622 on some scattered buying.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 605 and gradually declined to Rs. 600 on Offices selling, the market finally closing at Rs. 602. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 591 and touching Rs. 592¼ on buying by a Japanese house, gave way to Rs. 587 on selling by Commission and Exporting Houses, and finally closed at Rs. 589. F.G. Bengal January was nominally quoted at Rs. 545 and March Rs. 533.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand was better. About 5000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

		Liverpool, Jan. 23. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del.	Jan.	.. 19.31+08
M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Mar.	.. 19.37+08
	May	.. 19.37+09
	July	.. 18.94+10

	Liverpool, Jan. 23. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp..	150
„ „ Sales of East Indian	250
„ „ Imports.	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans spot Limited demand.	..	19.45 Quiet
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	23.20
New York, 11 a.m.	Mar. ..	33.26—01
(As known in Liverpool)	May ..	33.47—04
	July ..	32.40—04
New Orleans 10 A, M.	Mar. ..	33.32
	May, ..	33.07

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool Jan. 23. To-day's Prices.
January	19.31+08
February	19.31+08
March	19.37+08
April	19.37+09
May	19.37+09
June	19.26+09
July	18.94+10
August	18.20+06
September	17.18+09
October	16.52+10
November	16.20+11
December	16.10+11
January	16.01+11

Tone:—Very Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 84/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 83.
5 per cent War Loan 99/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 96/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 95/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 102/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1923 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 73/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 73.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 73.

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Market closed very quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1335 xd., India 76., Central 25/12 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 427/8, Apollo 22/8, By. Cotton 585, By. Dyeing 685, Century 345, Cent. India 476/4, Colaba Land 121/4, Coorla 142/8xd., Crescent 208/12xd., Edw. Sassoon 215, Fazulbhoy 762/8xd., Globe 67/8, Gokak 113/12, Ind. Bleaching 185, Ind. Malwa 383, Kastoorchand 175, Khatao 250n., Kohinoor 1325, Luxmi Cotton 5100, Madhowji 232/8, Mathuradas 340, M. Petit 3000n., Meyer Sassoon 170, Morarji 3900xd., New Great 505, New City 270, Pabani 340, Pearls 526/4xd., Phoenix 415, Shapurji 151/4, Simplex 311/4xd., Swan 750, Swadeshi 473/12, Tata Mill 302/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 222/8, B. Burma 282/8, B. Burma N. I. 61/4, Bt. Burma Pet 5/6, B. Tramway 88/12, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 9/8, Katni Ord. 85, Katni Defd. 210n., New India 12/8, Shivrajpur 36/8, Tata Iron Ord. 27/8, Tata Iron Defd. 97/8, Tata Hydro 655xd., and Scindia Steam 6/8.

	London, Jan. 23.
Chartered Bank	.. £ 19 1/4
Hongkong	.. „ 128—
National	.. „ 42—
Eastern	.. „ 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	.. „ 12

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's price
Jan.	19.36+13
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.41+12
April	—
May	19.38+10
June	—
July	18.94+10
Aug.	—
Sept.	17.14+05
Oct.	16.50+08
Nov.	16.20+01
December	—
January	—
Egyptians March..	22.60
May	22.76
Nov.	21.35

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

(5-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	622
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan. ..	543
„	..March ..	532
Fine Oomra.	..Dec. Jan. ..	599
Fine Oomra.	..March ..	588

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 23. To-day's Prices

Futures at New York.	Mar. ..	33.85+78
	May ..	34.02+74
	July ..	32.93+73
	Oct ..	28.25+43

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 23

Months	To-day's Price.
Jan.	22.30—04
Feb.	22.37—03
Mar.	22.42—03
April	22.43—03
May	22.55—06
June	22.53—06
July	22.80—06
Aug.	22.38—05
Sept.	22.12—06
Oct.	21.52—05
Nov.	21.15—10
Dec.	20.50—15
Jan.	20 80—15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

M. G. Bengal Good, ...	12.80
„ „ Fully Good	13.20
„ „ Fine	13.60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.00
„ „ „ Fully Good ..	14.50
„ „ „ Fine	15.00
M. G. Broach Good	16.10
„ „ Fully Good	16.50
„ „ Fine	16.90
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.70
„ „ Fully Good	13.10
„ „ Fine	13.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 23.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	14,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..
„ „ Continent	5,000
Futures at New York, Mar.	33.85
„ May	34.02
„ July	32.73
„ Oct.	28.25
Spot Cotton at New York	34.00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	34.00
Futures, „ „ Mar... ..	33.92
„ „ „ May.. ..	33.65
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	19 3/4
Silver Foreign mined	63 1/4
Silver Commercial Bars.	

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	575	565 550
M. G. Oomra No. 3	620	610 595
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	650	640 625
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	635	625 610
M. G. Mathia	595	585 570
M. G. Khandesh	605	595 580

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Fully Good Broach	..April/May ..	623
Fully Good Bengal	..Dec./Jan. ..	542
Fully Good Bengal	..March ..	534
Fine Oomra ..	..Dec./Jan. ..	601
Fine Oomra ..	..March. ..	588

WHEAT

London, Jan. 23.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	43
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	42/6
AUSTRALIAN January ,Sellers	Steady46
KARACHI BARLEY J/F Sellers ..	32/6
Tone —of wheat s inactive.	
Wheat Rozaris Santa F/	44 5/8
Cargo J/paid	63 1/2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 24 6 1/2 p, m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4	10 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 12 0	13 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	73 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	69 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	67 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 6 0
Mowraseed	9 12 0	10 0 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	70 0 0	13 12 0
Colton Seeds Ready		

	Rs. a. p.	
Delivery	41 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.		
Wheat, April/May ..	7 1 6	
Linseed, April/May ..	12 12 0	
Groundnuts Jan./Feb.	71 8 0	..
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/F.	15 12 0	..

LINSEED

London, Jan. 23.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
A/M Sellers .. .. .. £ 19 1/2
Firm but very little doingr
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
„ M/A .. £ 39.1—1
„ May/Aug Done buyers.. 38„

London, Jan. 23.

TIN BLOCK .. .. .. £ 255 1/2

SEEDS.

LONDON Jan. 24.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine £17 7/8 Jan./Feb.
Cottonseed Bombay £ 10 5/8 Buyers Jan./Feb.
Cottonseed Egyptian Black £ 13 3/8 Jan. value.
Cottonseed Egyptian Black Sakellaridis £12 1/4 Jan.
Castorseed Bombay £ 23 1/2 Jan. Feb.
Rapeseed Toria £ 19 1/8
Rapeseed Toria £ 19 1/8 Feb./April. Hamburg.
Rapeseed Ferozpore £ 19 1/4 Dec./Jan.
Cotton oil Egyptian Crude £ 44 1/2.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Rapeseed Brown Rukree £ 19 Jan. Hull.
Rape oil Crude crushed net, naked ex-mill, £ 45.
Gram Peas Karachi Red £40 1/4 Jan. Feb.
Maize Kaarachi Parcel £41 1/2 Jan. Feb.
Barley Indian 32 7/8 Jan.
„ .. 32 1/2 Feb.
Cocoanut oil, Ceylon cif £48 1/4 Jan. Feb.
Gingelly seed, Large white 15 per cent 26 1/4 Jan./Feb. Rotterdom.
Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba £47 3/4 Jan. £

RUBBER.

London, Jan 23.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar. 12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan. 14
Tone:—Skady only moderate business.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 13/3

JAVA SUGAR

London, Jan 23.

Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Jan. March Sellers 31/
July Sellers 24 3
July Sept. Sellers 23/9
Fine White Java C. & F Bombay July Sept. Sellers 24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers .. 24/1
Tone—

METALS.

London, Jan 23.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 66 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	„ 62 1/4
Copper Braziers	„ 83
Yellow Metal	„ 7 13/16
Hard Spelter	„ 29
Corrugated Sheets	„ 18 7/16

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 8 0
Copper	1/	72 8 0
Copper	1/4	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/2 1 3/4	72 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 0 0
Copper	2/	74 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		65 0 0
Lead, Country		19 0 0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		64 12 0
German Brass 1, 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64 12
English Copper		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours eading 6 p. m. on Jan. 23, 1924.

Cotton	13,776 Bales
Wheat	6,855 Cwts
Linseed	1,209 „
Rape etc, ...	1,404 „
Gingellyseed	2,247 „
Poppyseed	78 „
Groundnuts..	7,889 „
Castorseed	5,483 „
Rice	7,690 „
Myrabolams	9,283 „
Cottonseed	56,371 „
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	1,058 „
Juwar	693 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	81 „
Bajri	10,624 „
Coal	218 Tons

GINNER'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

The United States Censue Bureau gives the amount of Cotton ginned up to 15th January January 9,946,000 Bales.

WOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.

Wool sales opened to-day, available 22,150 Bales. Home and Contineal buyers were numerous and there was good support from America. Competition was active.

There was no change in prices of best yellows—medium grades were 5 per cent. higher, so also Whites were 10 to 15 per cent. and Greys 20 per cent.

THE SHARE BAZAR,

ATLEY COMMITTEES REPORT

The following resolution was passed at the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Ntive Share and Stock-brokers' Assaciation held on Tuesday:—

"After reading the letter of the 11th instant from the Secretary of the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee enclosing a summary of the recommendations, it was resolved that Government be informed in reply thereto that the Association are not in a position to give any opinion as requested in the said letter from the mere bare heads given in the summary until they know what the full contents of the two reports are."

The following is the summary of the recommendations referred to above:—

1. The Association should be called the City of Bombay Stock Exchange.

2. The rules should provide for the consideration of complaints by the public.

3. The disciplinary rules of the Association should be strengthened and rigidly enforced.

4. The dates of general meetings should be altered.

5. The Board should retire annually and should be called the Committee of Management.

6. The Arbitration Committee should be abolished and in its place the arbitration by two members of the Stock Exchange nominated from a panel of arbitrators should be substituted.

7. The Secretary should be paid and should not be a member of the Stock Exchange.

8. The partnership rules should be rigidly enforced.

9. The rules should be printed in English and in the vernacular and should be available to the public.

10. The public should be totally excluded from the Stock Exchange until such time as a new building and gallery is provided.

11. The hours of business should be extended.

12. An annual declaration by members as to the class of business they propose to undertake should be made.

13. The use of stamping of a uniform form of contract note should be enforced.

14. A minimum scale of commission should be fixed.

15. Companies should, as far as possible, use a common form of transfer.

16. Blank transfers should be abolished on the reduction of the Stamp Duty.

17. Sub Brokers should be totally abolished

18. Rule 26. 26(k) and 26(kh) relating to corners as set out on apge 7 of the official representation of the Association should be repealed.

19. A daily official list should be published.

20. The regulations relating to the admission of companies to forward dealings should be altered.

SHARES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The Stock Exchange developed generally strong tone to-day the outlook being regarded as more settled—Actual business, however, was of professional character, being mainly covering by bears who had been selling during recent nervousness created by political situation.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

"Financier" writes "as regards recent weakness in India Stocks, there is no trace of large sales by bona-fide holders except speculative selling, chief measure for genuine holders of India Securities would be to wait and see what Socialist Government will do, and if these speculators see that they cannot force much stock out from the possession of genuine holders, there is much likelihood of the market becoming firmer.

Tata Debentures were to-day £ 77 1/2

In our No. 3216 please read the allotments to Calcutta and Madras at the rate of 1/5 1/4.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

During the week our market ruled quiet both for ready and forward positions on easier advices from Hunae and Java and prices for ready sugars have been reduced by about eight annas per cent. all round. During the early part of the week Java reported lower and a good business was done in White Javas January shipt C3 1/9 to 30/6 per cent. Free Bombay Harbour and later on recovered again on shorts covering and steadier advices from Java and today there are buyers at 30/10 F.B.H. Beet Sugars have commenced arriving fully and imports this week was about 2000 tons. A good quantity of White Javas have been imported from Karachi.

Karachi and Calcutta report quiet markets with no business doing. Java report a steady market after heavy decline with good business doing. Java is offering freely without much business. About 2,500 tons of Mauritiaus Crystals have been reported to have done for Bombay c Rs. 24-9-0. C I F Bombay but so far not sold in the Bazar.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 27-12-0—3 1/8 F B H Stocks 50,000 Bags.

T M O Jan./Feb. —3 0/10 F B H Stocks 30,000 Bags.

T M O June/July—25 3/5 F B H Stocks 30,000 Bags.

T M O July/Sept—24/3 F B H Stocks 30,000 Bags.

Beet Rs. 27-12-0 F B H Stocks 12,000 Bags.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 3rd week of 1924, which ended on 19th instant the total mortality 787 was 47 less then in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 33.00. The mortality for the 3rd week of 1923 was 742 and deatnrate 31.62, and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1919-1923) was 1,033 and death-rate 48.34.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 3 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 295 as against nil and 319 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 178 were among infants under one year of age; 36 deaths occured among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 26 attacks (including 1 imported from Neral) and 14 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks and no deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 465 and compares favourably with that for the 3rd week of 1923 when the figure was 439 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) viz. 418.

Week ending 19-1-1924 births 465 Smallpox A. 26 D. 14 Plague A. 2 total deaths 787 death rate 33.00.

Week ending 12-1-1924 births 496 Smallpox A. 16 D. 6 Plague A. 1 D. 1. total deaths 834 Death rate 34.98.

Plague deaths to date 2.

Plague deaths same date 1923 8.

THE WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 24.

Disturbance in the Extreme North, has given light rain locally in Kashmir and is passing away. A few falls have occurred in Tenasserim.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay. 22nd Jan. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.917in.
Temperature of air	73.2 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	66.9 „
Dew point	62.9 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	71% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	80.9 „
Minimum „ „	67.3 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,NNW,N,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..miles 167

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Week	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Jan.	h. m	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m	ft. in
Sat.	19	17 15	27 0	26	11 5	18 9
		5 20	25 3		22 57	20 6
Tu.	29	3 51	27 1	29	10 31	17 8
		16 56	25 8		22 39	20 6
Th.	24	14 15	28 6	24	8 24	18 7
		10 46	26 0		19 58	17 0
F.	25	23 43	27 7	25	5 8	18 8
		13 10	29 2		7 0	14 6
S.	26	2 26	28 6	27	8 47	17 7
		14 5	27 6		20 36	18 2
M.	28	3 4	27 10	28	9 34	17 7
		5 47	26 1		21 30	19 4
W.	3	4 48	26 4	30	11 43	17 7
		18 21	25 9			

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

Major M.G. Lee, 5th Battalion, 14th Punjab Regiment, to do duty as Cantonment Magistrate Ahmedabad, and also to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

Mr. D.V. Vyas, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Nawabzada Meer Saeed Alam Khan, Barrister-at-Law, Probationary Deputy Collector Ahmedabad is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Ahmedabad district.

Mr. G.M. Baitur, Head Karkun and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Messrs. E.W. Trotman I.C.S., and M.D. Bhansali I.C.S., Assistant Collectors in the district of Ahmednagar and Dharwar respectively are appointed to be Magistrates of the Third Class in those districts.

Mr. G.F.S. Collins, I.C.S., is appointed, with effect from the date of his return to duty, Settlement Officer, for a period of six months in connection with the revision settlement of the Sirsi, Siddapur and Yellapur Talukas and Mundgod Petha of the Kanara District.

Mr. H.K. Kripalani, I.C.S., on relief to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue Department vice Mr. A.R. Dalal I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J.B. Irwin, I.C.S. to act as Collector of Larkana vice Mr. W.P. Cowie I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. R.G. Gordon, I.C.S. on completion of his Settlement Duty, to act as Collector of Bijapur, vice Mr. C.G. Henderson, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. A.R. Dalal I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue Department is granted, with effect from 27th March 1924, or the the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months.

Mr. W.P. Cowie, I.C.S., is granted with effect from 10th March 1924, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months.

Mr. B.M. Sutaria, officiating Principal Elphinstone High School, Bombay to be officiating Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, in addition to his own duties with effect from 26th December 1923, vice Mr. R. G. Apte, deceased.

Mr. B.F. Khambatta, M.B., B.S., B.M.S. to act as Health Officer of the Port of Karachi, vice Lieutenant H.F. Otto, I.M.D. proceeding on leave.

Mr. R.T. Harison, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, to act as Secretary to Government, Public Works Department vice Mr. E.M. Proes, C.S.I., Chief Engineer, proceeding on leace.

Mr. Kaikhosru Sorabji Framji, L.C.E. Superintending Engineer to act as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. R.T. Harrison.

Mr. Purshottam Sankalchand Cholkshi, L.C.E. Assistant Engineer to act as Executive Engineers, Ahmedabad district.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops are in fair to good condition except in parts of the Deccan Karnatak, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Cotton and other crops slightly damaged by frost in parts of Sind. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of the Presidency in general. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Kaira, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha Country States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, West Khandesh, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar districts and Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind 1 to 52, Gujarat 22 to 45, Konkan 30 to 35, Deccan 27 to 45, Karnatak 44 to 46, percentage below normal.

A correspondent wires from Kolahpur under date Jan. 23:—

A meeting was held under the auspices of the Wangmaya Mandal, Rajaram College, Kolahpur to celebrate the anniversary day of the famous Maratha poet Mr. Gadkari. Professor Joshi presided. The president, Professor Bose and some students of the College spoke on the great poet's genius and the gathering dispersed after garlanding a picture of Mr. Gadkari. The function lasted three hours.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES

11TH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFF-IN

SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1924.

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP.—Distance 6 Furlongs. 41 Yards.
(Handicap Horses I and II Division).
Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

Surya Kumari 9-4, Kilrea 8-10, Northern Light 8-10, Joy Girl 8-7, Whit Week 8-4, Tarvie 8, Very Little 7-12, Belvedere 7-10, Mist 7-9, Husky 7-8, Greenfinch 7-6, Magical Mike 6-12 and Voltage 6-8.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.
(Handicap Horses III Division).
Winner Rs. 3000; second Rs. 1000; third Rs. 500.

Perambulator 9-4, Etheldene 9-2, Treasury 9-1, Blackwater 8-13, Somali 8-12, Prospective Chap 8-11, Charles William 8-7, Little Vega 8-6 Erinite 8-1, King's Own 8, Hairspring 8, Decorum 7-12, Sagittarius 7-10, Irrigate 7-9, Beggar Prince 7-9, Deslin 7-8 and Old Chris 7-2.

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.
(Handicap Arabs I and II Division).
Winner Rs. 4000; second Rs. 1250; third Rs. 750.

Mandil 9-10, Dartmoor 9-7, Rose Hill 9-5, Kelvin Boy 9-2, Kokab 8-13, Tippe.ary 8-11, Mikado 8-6, Shahzada 8-4, Alder 8-4, Bahadorjung 8-2 Salsette 8-2, Vasil 8-2, Zohal 7-13, Lamington 7-11, Huntsman 7-10, Crown Prince 7-9, Khayum 7-9, Waabil 7-6 and Vazirulmulk 7-5.

THE PERTH PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.
(Handicap Horses I and II Division).
Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2 000.

Bell Metal 10, Swithin 9-12, Belle Voyageuse II 8-4, Coleby 8-3, Wasp 7-13, Grande Palace 7-11, Love Glass 7-10, Miss Evans 7-8 and Danzig 7-5.

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.
(Handicap Horses 4 and 5 years old only).
Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500.

Ctesiphon 9-4, Esk Water 9-3, Gay Ditty 9-3, Wood Harmony 8-6, Prospective Chap 7-13, Fun of the Fayre 7-13, French Furze 7-11, and Coryste 7-4,

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile and 1 Furlong.
(Handicap Horses II Division.)
Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

Grande Palace 9, Love Glass 8-12, Fitz Clarence 8-11, Miss Evans 8-8, School Boy 8-8, Treddle 8-8, Aquilegia 8-6, Festivity 8-4, Sauce 8 Atrocity 7-12, Southern Beauty 7-10, and Rakings 7-10.

THE MULUND PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 441 Yards.
(Handicap Arabs II Division).
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs 300.

Summerton 9, Ornate 8-13, Bismark 8-12, Wadi 8-10, Winning Post 8-8, Security 8-7, Towfik 8-6, Yadghar 8-6, Gosub 8-6, Commander 8-6, Kitchener 8-5, Shums 8-5, Aerial Mail 8-5, Vazir-ul-Mulk 8-4, Arman 8-4, Forfeit 8-2, Grey Renard 8-1, Karam 8 White Rose 7-13, Nadir Shah 7-9 and Kamel 7-4.

THE TROMBAY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs. 41 Yards.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.
(Terms Newly landed Maiden Arabs.)

Ashanti Gold 9-3, Tawakul 9-2, Bahar 9-2, Friday 9-2, Mulook 9-2, Maktoom 8-13, Shahabad 8-13, Mookif 8-13, Gladness 8-13, Roomali 8-13, Tamaran 8-13, Midas 8-12, Mayiah 8-12, Sagab 8-12, Kamanbeg 8-9, Adwan 8-8, Faithful 8-8, Some Sense 8-8, Officer 8-8, Surety 8-8, Chanchoon 8-8, Vadnan 8-8, Khataf 8-8, Firozshah 8-8, Mootrub 8-8, Andern 8-4, Hishan 8-4, Mighty 8-4, and Chappy 8-4

THE TROMBAY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 Furlongs. 41 Yards.
(Terms Newly landed Maiden Arabs.)
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Son of Araby 9-3 Kasban 9-3, Knight Bachelor 9-2, Shamil 9-2, Red Hawk 8-13, Salvador 8-13, Reading 8-13, Gladstone 8-13, Lotus 8-13, Invincible 8-13, Lookaid 8-13, Nizamuddin 8-13, Sardal 8-12, Saifuddin 8-9, Vasif 8-9, Malla 8-9, Rami 8-8, Marshal Haig 8-8, General 8-8, Anwarchand 8-8, Muzaffer 8-8, Hound 8-8, Ibshar 8-8, Sheriff-ul-Mulk 8-8, Thames 8-4, Kandinava 8-4, Faras 8-4, Goal 8-4, Young Takreet 8-4 and Solomon's Song 8-4.

LUCKNOW RACES,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Jan. 24.

OPEN HURDLES.—Distance 1¼ miles, over six flights. Handicap hurdle race for horses.

Mr. Webb's RATHAVE 9-10, Callanan 1
Mr. Coningham's DURBAN 9-1, Bloss 2
Mr. Coningham's AUGHNACLOY 9, Harraway 3

THE FOWNES CUP.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

SPUN 7-4 M. Hoyt 1
Capt. Plunkett and Major Bowhay's HOME-Raja Srijal Singhas SARFARAZ 10-4, Harrison 2
Sirdar S. Chachi's COME ON 7-5, Balfour 3
Mr. Kashicharan's AMPHITEYON 7-5, Purtoosingh 4
Tote paid:—Rs. 12 for win and Rs. 5/8 and Rs. 5 for places

THE POINTS CUP.—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Major Kevanagh's MADAME SEGUIN 9-2, Buckley 1
Mr. Brendon's STORTHING 9-10, Edwards 2
The Raikut of Baikunthapur's DYNAMO 10, Dobie 3
Mr. Northmore's BACHELOR GIRL 7, Hoyt 4
Tote paid:—Rs. 13 for win and Rs. 8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 16 for places.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.—Distance 6 Furlongs. A Cup value £100 (presented by the members of Indian Civil Service in U. P.) and Rs. 7000 to winner, Rs. 2500 to second, Rs. 1000 to third. A light weight Handicap for English and Australian ponies 14·1 and under and C. B. Ponies 14.2 and under.

Mr. Douteil's BACHELORS SIREN, 10-7, Harrison 1
Capt. Farrar and Mr. Robert's PURE GEM 7-13, Edwards 2
H. H. Maharaja Mysore's LITTLE SPECK 8-13, O'Brien 3
Mr. Garda's LUMINATION B 8-6, Hoyt ... 4
Tote paid Rs. 14 win, and Rs. 7, Rs. 18 and Rs. 8/8 for places.

THE EUPHRATES PLATE. Distance one mile and a quarter. Rs. 1000 to winner, Rs. 300 to second and Rs. 200 to third. High weight handicap for Arabs.

Mr. A. Kershaw's SHEEMAL, 8-6, Ritchie 1
Rai Bahadur Kalicharan's VARLET 8-5, Harrison 2
Mr. Marchand's AYALA 8-4, Balfour 3
Mr. Fawcett's WINKLE 7-11, C Hoyt 4
Tote paid:—Rs. 27½ for win, and Rs 10½, Rs. 14 and Rs. 10 for places.

"Sunstar"

FREE TIPS

To all, who call at Orient Hotel on FRIDAY OR SATURDAY. To prove my tips are the best I give them FREE.

CERT SYSTEM

Zaitoon, Belle Syme, Coleby, Fanner, Mooshtiry.

COURSE FINALS

Start on Saturday, one horse for each race.
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RACE GOERS

Seeking horses paying big place dividends. Sealed envelope five selections Rs. 3.

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1st floor 14, Fort Street.

RACE GOERS!!

Here is a sincere advice to you. When you lose by hundreds every time you back in the so-called "Stable information," can you not lose a five rupee note on TELLY'S card and make some money? Be wise and every race day go punctually at 11 a.m. to

TARAPOREVALA SONS,

190, HORNBY ROAD.

AMATEURS VS. PROFESSIONALS IN CRICKET.

LORD HAWKE'S SUGGESTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Lord Hawke, presiding at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Cricket Club at Sheffield referred to the question of amateurs versus professionals, and said many southern folk considered amateurs the backbone of English cricket but he contended it would be a direct insult to the public if a man was selected for his amateur status alone. He strongly held the view that it was the duty of every county to select the best available men and the most intelligent captain capable of getting the best out of the side. He commended this to the Selection Committee for the forthcoming Australian tour.—Reauter.

"REDEEMER" SALVED.

24 DEAD BODIES PICKED UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 23

News has just been received, says a Cochin message, that the "Redeemer" has been salved and towed by another motor boat to Shertally. As many as twenty-four dead bodies have been picked up so far. The authorities are investigating into the causes of the disaster with a view to find out whether there was any negligence on the part of employees of the boat whereby the accident was caused.

ROUND UP OF BORSAD OUTLAWS.

ANOTHER NOTORIOUS DACOIT CAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 24.

The notorious outlaw, Dabhla, one of the principal associates of Babar Deva of Borsad, was captured on the night of the 22nd at Siswa in Baroda state. He exchanged shots with the Baroda Police but without causing any casualties. Dabhla's wife was with him when he was taken prisoner.

NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY

DY. PRESIDENT APPOINTED.

The Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party at its General Meeting held on Wednesday, the 23rd January, 1924, passed the following resolutions:—

(1.) The Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, having considered Mr. Patel's letter intimating his decision to resign the leadership of the Party and having heard Mr. Patel for two successive meetings at great length and gratefully appreciating his desire to train up and give opportunity to other and younger members of the Party for leadership, is unanimously of opinion that time has not yet arrived when the Party can afford to be without the leadership of Mr. Patel, and therefore earnestly requests Mr. Patel to reconsider his decision and continue as President and Leader of the Party for some time longer. The Party further resolves that Mr. K. F. Nariman, who is hereby appointed as Deputy Leader of the Party shall, during the absence of Mr. Patel at Delhi, for the Legislative Assembly meetings, act for him.

(2) resolved that at the next election for the office of the President of the Corporation, the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party do put up a Party candidate. Resolved further that Mr. J. Patel, President and Leader of the Party, be requested to consent to be selected by the Party as the candidate for the office of the President, and if for any reasons Mr. Patel does not give his consent in that behalf, the Secretary should convene a general meeting of the Party to decide who else should be elected instead.

M. & S. M RY.

REDUCTION IN INTER CLASS FARE.

The Hon. Secretary, Railway Mandal, Belgaum, writes:—

The M. & S.M. Railway Co. has decided to reduce the Intermediate class single journey mail fare over the M. & S.M. Railway from 6 pies per mile to 5 pies per mile, on and after 1st March 1924.

PADSHAH'S

INSTRUCTIONS NEVER FAIL

7 WINS

Tenth Bombay Extra Meeting.
Big Meeting Wins Rs. 10.

Tips Rs. 10 on Race Mornings.

Address F & CO., 20, Meadows Street, Fort.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

WANTED INFORMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We read in the Bombay "Chronicle" of 22nd instant at page 5 a summary of the proceedings of the B. P. C. C. meeting held on 21st instant. We read in the very beginning the statement of the secretary Mr. J. B. Patel that "the financial position of the Provincial Congress Committee was not very good, as the funds in hand were very low." In view of this statement may we ask Mr. Patel to state to the public (1) what expenditure ... been incurred during the year 1923, (2) what has been provided to be expended upto June 1924 and (3) what is going to be expended during the twelve month June 1924 to May 1925 on the "Grant Road National Arts College." This is a matter of great public importance and Mr. Patel will kindly lose no time in giving this piece of information to the public through your columns.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.
B V. WARERKAR.

Gamdevi, Jan. 23.

WORK V. MENDICANCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some of the speakers in the recent Chaupati Mass Meeting were seen making excursion to the land of immense joy at the prospect of a Labour Government in Britain. Will they please enlighten your readers

1. if British Labor will grant Fiscal Freedom for India?
2. if British Labor will agree to India's imposing a prohibitive tariff on the imports of yarn, piece-goods, hardware and the like from Britain as well?
3. if British Labor will be pleased with India's complete boycott of Lancashire and Manchester piece-goods, and consequently increased unemployment in their midst owing to the partial closing down of Manchester and Lancashire Mills.
4. if in their opiniin Swaraj means some Raj minus Fiscal Freedom?
5. if it is not the duty of the Indians to rely more on their own inherent strength to create and maintain their own Raj without relying on outside support?
6. if this was not the primary object with which Mahatma Gandhi placed his Constructive Programme before the Country?
7. if we have really carried out the above Constructive Programme?
8. if our neglect of the Constructive Programme for the last two years has not thus far set back the hand of our progress towards Swaraj?
9. if it is not, then, our primary duty now to lay all the emphasis we can on Mahatma Gandhi's Constructive Programme?
10. if each one of the speakers then take up at least one item of the Constructive Programme and make it a success in Bombay before 18th March next?—Yours etc.

G. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, Jan. 21

LATE ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH MAILS.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Replying to a letter from the Government of India on the subject of the late arrival at Bombay of the mail steamer "Dongola" on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson in which it was stated that the delay was the result of arrangements made in England, the European Association ask the reasons which induced the authorities in England to make such arrangement without previously consulting the Government of India and what steps the Government of India propose to take to see that future chances of recurrence of such actions are removed. The Association add a protest against the continued late arrival of mails stating that out of the last seven deliveries only three have been up to the time. The Association trusts that the Government of India will take action to see that such delays do not occur in future.

MR. M. P. MADON

Indian journalism in Bombay will be the poorer by the retirement, shortly of Mr. M. P. Madon, the veteran editor of the "Praja Mitra and the Parsi." Mr. Madon has been an active journalist ever since 1877. He is also a great Orientalist and well versed in the teachings of Zoroaster. On the eve of his impending retirement the Tata Publicity Corporation have addressed to him the following letter of appreciation:—

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 30th October 1923 intimating that you desire to be relieved of your office as Editor of the "Praja Mitra and Parsi" any time before the end of March next, it is with much regret that we have to meet your wishes and it has been arranged that you will be relieved at the end of this month when Mr. Belgaumwala will take charge of the Editorial Department of the paper.

In parting with you after several years of cordial relations we desire to place on record our high appreciation of the great zeal and ability with which you discharged your responsible and exacting duties as Editor and of the devotion and singleness of purpose with which you sought to advance the prestige and influence of the paper.

We may add that the columns of our paper will be always open for any contributions which you may desire to make and which would be dealt with on the usual terms.—Yours, etc.,

Tata Publicity Corporation, Limited,
Sd. R. D. TATA, Director.

Mr. Madon will carry with him in his retirement the good wishes of all his fellow-journalists, who ever found in him a valuable guide and sympathetic counsellor.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In moving the adoption of the Report, the Chairman said ... need dilate on any particular item in connection with the Report at any length. The Cotton Trade of Bombay which has now assembled under one common constitution run by itself cannot be claimed by anybody as having reached perfection and having no developments and improvements to aspire to. There are many suggestions which can be made, and indeed have been made, before now as to how certain things can be done in connection with improving our present contracts, or improving our present methods of clearing etc., etc. The Board are not unaware of many such suggestions. Indeed several members of the Board have made suggestions to this effect before now. I will, without dealing with any particular suggestion of this category, say only this much, that we may safely count upon putting through many of these suggestions in course of time, but I do not think it would be either advisable or beneficial to unduly and prematurely press for modifications of this nature. We have come to a stage at which what looked almost impossible 10 years ago, is now being experienced as feasible and fairly easy, viz: the co operation of the various interests in the trade on one common Board. I think that the unanimity with which your Board has worked during the last two years—and worked in periods which have been styled as critical periods in the history of the cotton trade—should be considered to be quite a satisfactory sign of the increasing likelihood of this very desirable condition settling down for ever hereafter. I would therefore venture to suggest with all the emphasis at my command that there should exist in the trade a feeling of mutual toleration and a spirit of give and take especially where no important principle is at stake.

RELATIONS WITH PORT TRUST.

The relations of your Board with the Port Trust are cordial. We of course have had a good deal of correspondence and conferences to consider various difficulties and various suggestions that are brought to our notice but the anxiety of the Port Trust all through would so far appear to have been one of meeting the wishes of the cotton trade. I am glad to be able to say that till now there is not a single case where we have not been able to convince the Port Trust of the justifiability of our point of view and I hope that within a year or two we will be able to hear at our general meeting that the trade congratulate the Board on the decision they so boldly took in November last year.

The temporary building in which the Cotton trade has been working here, though not extra comfortable or convenient, are certainly good enough for our purpose until the permanent building is ready. I am aware that regarding our permanent building some sections of the trade at least have apprehensions that the building as planned may not suit the trade according to their ideas of the requirements of the trade at present. I personally feel that there may be a good deal in this apprehension, but I am bound to point out to you that the plans of the permanent building were approved by the Board unanimously with all the various representatives of the trade present at the various meetings at which such plans were considered. The necessary foundations have been laid and are ready. Any change in these plans at this juncture would upset the various arrangements and calculations made. Fortunately, we have been able to secure the first refusal of this big plot on which the temporary structures are and we need not exercise our option for two years after the permanent exchange is ready. If therefore the apprehensions of the sections of the trade referred to above should prove correct, there would be nothing to prevent us from putting up at once a sort of an annexe to the Exchange Building but to interfere with the existing plans at this stage appears to a part of your Board as unbusinesslike. I therefore hope that the trade will leave this matter in the hands of the Board who have appointed a building Sub-Committee under the Vice-Chairman and on that Sub-Committee the Muccadums and Brokers are fully and strongly represented.

During the year under report negotiations were started with the Liverpool Cotton Association for the purpose of securing in Liverpool the right to members of this Association of becoming Associate Member there. This right would of course, have been a mutual right for members of both the Associations. But certain conditions were suggested by the Liverpool Cotton Association at the instance of, I am afraid, people who do not completely understand the capacity and respectability of this market. As you are aware some of the conditions thus suggested by the Liverpool Cotton Association did not meet with approval of you, in an extraordinary meeting assembled, and I trust that this misunderstanding on both sides would in course of time be removed. It is a pity that the Liverpool Cotton Association should hesitate to such an extent to recognise and welcome this Association which represents the largest cotton market under the British Crown and which if properly understood and properly encouraged would be recognised to be an important and as useful a cotton market as any in the world at present.

STEPS TO IMPROVE PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, Jan. 24.

Before the meeting of the Board of the agriculture, Mr. Burt, Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee explained the steps taken in the direction of improved production of cotton. Government, he said, expected to bring in a legislation for the regulation of gins and presses. When this was put into operation two of the outstanding abuses which caused considerable inconvenience to the cotton trade and serious economic loss would be considerably reduced.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LEAFIELD, Jan. 23.

The Stock Exchange developed generally strong tone today, the outlook being regarded as more settled. The actual business, however, was of a professional character, being mainly covering by bears who had been selling during the recent nervousness created by the political situation.—B.O.W.

The Stock Exchange opened confident and the disposition of Cabinet appointments was viewed favourably. Gilt-edge securities stood half per cent above yesterday's prices and Consols were 55 and 1/2, War Loan 99 and 5/8. Railways half to one per cent higher and industrials participated in the rise.—Reuter

INTERCESSION AND APPRECIATION

A PARSI FUNCTION.

To-day Friday at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, there will be a meeting of Parsi Friends and Admirers of Mahatma Gandhi, when short addresses will be delivered by Messrs. H. P. Mody, S. R. Bomanji, F. S. Talyarkhan, Byramji Jeejibhoy, Faredoon Dadachanji, etc., and Mrs. Jaiji Petit will preside. Hour 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

SITUATION STILL UNSETTLED.

The factory workers of Bombay do not seem to have got over the disappointment caused by non-payment to them by their employers of the annual bonus which they had been receiving during the last few years and every day trouble at one mill or the other is experienced. The management of the Standard Mill had to close down the mill yesterday afternoon and yesterday morning they put up a notice informing the operatives that if they did not resume work tomorrow a lock-out until further notice would be declared. About 500 employees of the Crown Mill marched in a body to the Birla Mill and tried to prevail over the men to join them in the strike, which they refused to do. And before the strikers could use force to prevent the men of the Birla Mill from going to work, the police arrived and dispersed them. The strikers marched to the Textile mill at noon and the manager on descrying them at a distance at once telephoned to the police. A party of foot and mounted police under Superintend Fuller arrived promptly on the scene and dispersed the strikers.

MILL STRIKE SITUATION.

The situation in the mill area is almost unchanged. The Manager of the Crown Mill put up a notice on Wednesday evening intimating the men that the mill would reopen on Thursday. But the notice was soon after found to have been torn off. The mill reopened on Thursday morning when only about 50 operatives went in and they had to come out soon as others did not join them. The mill consequently remained closed.

STANDARD MILL.

The Standard Mill reopened on Thursday morning, and about a hundred weavers marched in, in the hope that others would follow. But the men did not turn up at the mill and the weavers who went in had also to come out in a short time. This mill also remained closed yesterday.

CROWN AND CENTURY MILLS.

About a 100 strikers belonging to the Crown Mill and the Standard Mill attempted to interfere, on Thursday morning, with the employees of the Century Mill and tried to stop them, as they were going to work. The police turned up in time and dispersed the strikers. The employees of the Century Mill then went into the mill and the was working as usual.

CORONER'S COURT.

A CASE SUICIDE.

Finding the door of his neighbour closed till noon on Tuesday Joseph De Souza residing in Cashinath Chawl at De Lisle Road informed the Police. Sub-Inspector Parab went to the chawl and found the door, of Eneristo Fernandes aged 35, a boiler-maker fitter in the B.B. & C.I. Railway and the only occupant of a room on the first floor closed, fastened from the inside. He had an opening made in the roof and had the door opened by means of a bamboo, when Fernandes was found hanging from a beam by a rope tied round his neck. He was dead. The body was lowered and removed to the morgue.

At an inquest held on the body of the deceased by Mr. A. R. King the Coroner, yesterday morning Mrs. Prudence Fernandez, a neighbour said that the deceased lived alone for the last two months, his wife and children having gone to Goa. At about 8 a.m. on the 21st instant the deceased asked witness for some money which she could not give him. He was drunk sometimes and often went to the races. He often used to ask witness for money and she always refused to give him any. That day witness went out and returned home at noon when she saw his doors closed. Deceased often said he was tired of life and that if he had money he would go to Goa.

Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon, was of opinion that the cause of death was hanging and the jury returned a verdict of suicide by hanging.

FIT IN INTOXICATION ENDS FATALLY.

Dhondia Rama, a bullock-cart driver, aged about 30, whilst in a state of intoxication, was climbing the loft of his stable at Tarwadi at 2-30 p.m. on Monday last when he fell and his head was injured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Tuesday.

TIRED OF LIFE.

A young Mahomedan, apparently a Dawoodi Borah, aged about 35, who gave his name as Taherbhai Abdeali and who said that he had no relations in Bombay died from the effects of poisoning by acid in the J. J. Hospital at 1-30 p.m. on Tuesday.

It appears that the deceased went to the hospital at 3-20 p.m. on Sunday last with symptoms of poisoning by a corrosive substance and said that he had taken an acid internally. From the marks on his person to Dr. Donuelland, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, the acid appeared to be nitric or hydrochloric. He was detained and treated and the police were informed. Sub-Inspector Bantkal went to the hospital and questioned the man who said that his name was Taherbhai Abdeali. He further stated that he had no relatives in Bombay and had no employment and that as he was tired of life he wanted to commit suicide. He said he purchased nitric acid at Tanjhukanta Pydhonie and went to Andheri near a hill where he took the poison, but as he had some pain he returned to Bombay and went to the hospital.

At an inquest held on his body yesterday, a verdict of death from an irritant poison, probably nitric acid, self-administered, was recorded.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have to draw your attention to a curious mistake which has crept in your report of the meeting held at Thana on the last Gandhi day. After alluding to the prayers offered to the Almighty for the recovery of Mahatma Gandhi the report goes on to say that the resolution passed at the meeting requested Government to release the Mahatma. Fancy the Arch Angel's entry in his Great Book: 1922. M. K. Gandhi 'gaoled and buried alive.' 1924: meeting held at Thana to request Government to release him! I am authorised by the President of the meeting to inform you that the resolution passed at the meeting contained no such request to Government. The meeting was convened by the Taluka Congress Committee which believes that

More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of!

—Yours, etc.,

D. B. GUPTE

Thana, January 23.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, 9-30 p.m.
S.S. "Naldera" with mails of Jan. 10 expected at 2 a.m.
High Court Sessions, 11-30 a.m.
Bombay Baby Week—Exhibition, etc., at Byculla, Imamwada.

SATURDAY, January 26.

The S. S. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.
Bombay Races: Eleventh Extra Meeting.
Annual Meeting of the University Senate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 4 p.m.
Bombay Baby Week—Exhibition, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, January 27.

Bombay Baby Week—Exhibition, etc., at Dadar, Antonio Da Silva School, 4 p.m. Parel, 5-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan 25 (Fri) Sunrise 7h 15m Sunset 6h 23m.
Jan. 26 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 23m.
Jan. 27 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 24m.
Jan. 28 (Mon) sunrise 7h. 14m., sunset 6h. 25m.
Jan. 29 (Tue.) sunrise 7h. 14m. sunset 6h. 26m.
Jan. 30 (Wed) sunrise 7h. 14m. sunset 6h. 12m.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

DAPHTARY CHATTERJEE—WEDDING fixed for 27th instant and engagements in connection therewith POSTPONED owing to death of a cousin of Mr. Daphtary.

BAND AT SIR P. MEHTA GARDEN.

The Band of the 1st Bn., G.I.P. Ry. Regt. A.F.I. will play music at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from London of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

S.S. "Hakodate Maru" (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 18th January.

S.S. "Clan Kenneth" felt Liverpool on the morning of the 23rd.

FOUND.

A B.B. & C.I. Railway's second class Pass No. 45264, bearing the name "K. Raghunath." The owner can get it from Mr. G. R. Tonse, c/o the Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi Bombay No. 7.

NOTICE FOR THE COMMON JURORS.

Members of the Common Jury summoned for the First Sessions 1924 are required to attend, the Sessions Court at 11-30 a.m., instead of at 11 a.m., on Friday the 25th January 1924.

The Sessions Court will sit at 11 a.m. on that date, but as half an hour will be required for taking down the pleas of the accused persons, the Common Jurors have been asked to attend at 11-30 a.m.

H. G. JAIN BOARDING SCHOOL.

The following resolution was passed by the students of the H. G. Jain Boarding School proved in a condolence meeting held on Wednesday on the death of the late Superintendent of that institution: The students of the H. G. Jain Boarding School express their extreme sorrow at the occurence of sad and unexpected death of Mr. Maganlal Damodardas Dave the late Superintendent of this institution, and convey their sincerest sympathy to the family of the deceased.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE, HUBLI.

At the general meeting of the Khilafat Office, Hubli, held on the 6th instant the following office bearers were elected for the current year unanimously:—

President—Munshi Abdul Rahemansaheb.
Vice-President and Treasurers:—E. Abdul Sabbar Saheb.
Vice President:—Abobaker Hasham Sait.
Hon. Secretary:—Mohiuddinsaheb Hansi.
Joint Secretary:—Yyed Husainsaheb Bandar
There are seven members elected for the Working Committe.

PROF. GEDDES LECTURE ON "GERMANY"

Prof. Patrick Geddes will deliver the 12th of his series of lectures on "Contemporary Civilisation" to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Royal Institute of Science, East Wing, second floor, next to Elphinstone College, Esplanade Road. The subject of this lecture will be "Germany." Those who are interested in it are invited to attend.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will deliver a public address on Dr. Martinians' "Seat of Authority in Religion" to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

A lecture on Fendal Strongholds, will be delivered to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The 11th Hockey match of the Tournaments held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds on 24-1-1924, between The Young Rising Star and Tamil Youngmen's Progressive Union and ended in a win for the former by three goals to nil.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

Arrangements are being made to visit the Back-Bay Reclamation Scheme Works on Saturday next (the 26th instant) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when members and others will assemble near the Marine Lines Railway Overbridge. The visit is open to the public.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR MAHOMEDAN YOUTHS.

The Secretary Mahomedan Education Society, Bombay hopes to be able to persuade some public spirited Mahomedans to give educational loans to a few intelligent Mahomedan students desirous of prosecuting their studies in India, England and in foreign countries for professions and higher services provided early prospects be assured. Applications with full particulars of present qualifications future prospects, etc. may be addressed to him at 157, Chakla Street Bombay No. 3.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

A Press Communique states:—

The next meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee will take place on January 28th, 29th and 30th. The principal business at this meeting will be consideration of certain questions which have arisen in regard to the administration of the Cotton Transport Act, details in regard to the Committee's proposals for the Regulation of Gins and Presses, further cotton research schemes, the clean picking of cotton and the publication of cotton prices in up-country markets. The Committee's technological laboratory in Bombay is now being started and various details in this connection will also be discussed. By kind permission of the Government of Bombay the Committee will meet in the Bombay Secretariat Committee Room.

TO FATHERS & MOTHERS

Bombay Baby Week.

(President: H. E. LADY WILSON, who has kindly consented to visit all the Centres.)

EXHIBITION, ENTERTAINMENT LECTURES.

ADMISSION FREE.

25th January BYCULLA.
IMAMWADA, BYCULLA.

26th and 27th January PAREL.
DAMODAR THACKERSEY HALL, Elphinstone Road, PAREL.

27th January DADAR.
ANTONIO DE SILVA SCHOOL, DADAR.
SAVE THE BABY.

"HERCULES OIL ENGINES".

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1924.
(85th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE NEW CABINET.

It had long been evident to political observers that when the Labour Party was first called upon to form a Government it would be in trying circumstances—that is to say in circumstances, like the present, which would test the nerve and the capacity even of men already tried in office, and the Labour Party has but few such men. In view of the fact that Labour would come to office rather owing to the differences of the other parties than on its own strength, two schools of thought had long existed in the party. One, the more popular and numerous, was for an out-and-out working-man administration, come what might of it; the other, the more intelligent, held that Labour would do well to break with the traditions of party government and choose, from any party, those best qualified to conduct the business of Government on behalf and in the interests of the masses of the population. The open adherence to the party of a group of former Liberals—the group which was responsible for the foundation of the Union of Democratic Control—provided within the party itself a general staff possessed of the conventional public-school and 'varsity education which, despite its limitations or because of them, is somewhat blindly honoured by the English middle classes; and many thought that that was quite enough to save the party from the charge of mob mentality and ignorance, to which some of the leaders are morbidly sensitive and the rank and file are robustly indifferent. From the composition of the present Cabinet it would seem as if the Labour leaders had considered that this accession was not enough to inspire public confidence, and that peers of the realm must be included for the reassurance of the middle classes. We have no objection to peers of the realm as such—many of them are more democratic than are many workmen—but after the tall talk of Labour leaders, the whole thing comes as something of a shock to us, and we cannot but wonder how it strikes the party rank and file who have been fed on hopes of something far more drastic in the way of change from former Governments than seems promised by the personnel of the present Cabinet.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is, we believe, an astute politician. He has done wisely, from the party point of view, in forming a Cabinet of Reassurance of a kind to ridicule the panic talk of a socialist Government. His message to our Madras contemporary is part of the same policy, designed for England rather than for India. India does not count in English party politics. Mr. Macdonald has done wisely, from the party point of view, but we shall be interested to see how he fares with that growing section of the rank and file of Labour which regards the party only as a step to world-wide changes. If his Government lasts long, which does not now seem likely, we think the Communist party will gain strength enormously among the workers, most of whom are sure to take offence at its correct conventionality, which, it must be confessed, comes rather as a shock to everyone. Everyone, whether friendly or opposed to Labour, was expecting a much greater change than is now indicated—change of heart and change of tactics. Some change of heart somewhere there must have been to bring Lord Chelmsford into this galley. But it is not a national galley as those who wished that Labour, when it came to power, should put an end to party Government, desired; still less is it a socialist galley (in spite of all the rubbish talked upon the subject) unless socialism is a thing quite coldly theoretical and indistinguishable from a certain brand of Liberalism.

There are any amount of brains in the new Cabinet. Mr. C. P. Trevelyan was a brilliant, rising light of Liberalism when he gave up that career for conscience' sake after the outbreak of the European War. Sir Sydney Olivier, Mr. Philip Snowden and, last but not least, Mr. Sidney Webb, are nothing if not "intellectuals." Mr. Noel Buxton is a man of culture and of probity. Col. Wedgwood we all know. Messrs. Thomas, Henderson, Jowett and Adamson are men who have all acquired a name for bureaucratic common sense. (There is a bureaucracy of Labour organisation.) The preponderance of doctrinaires—men frigidly attached to certain theories and now about to experiment with them for the first time on live humanity—we must confess, alarms us almost with the fear of vivisection. We are glad of the humanity of two real "comrade" Labour men, Tom Shaw and Vernon Hartshorn, as a guarantee that the new Ministry has heart as well as head. Shaw we incline to regard as probably the stoutest friend of India in the Cabinet. He is a man with a real sense of universal brotherhood. We remember his defence of the unlucky Moplahs in the darkest hour of their tragedy and are truly glad to find his name included in the first Cabinet of Labour. We can reckon on Mr. Shaw, on Col. Wedgwood and (we think, in spite of all that we have had, for India's sake, to write about him) on Lord Chelmsford, as real friends to India, in the Cabinet. Others may appear, but we are not yet sure of them. Mr. Macdonald, we believe, is not unfriendly, but he wishes England first and India next to understand that he has resolved to play the part of a conventional British Premier, as he must do in the interests of his party as a British political party. Among the Under-Secretaries, we are very glad indeed to read the name of Arthur Ponsonby; and Ben Spoor has been appointed party whip. Among the Labour members out of office, India has more friends; though it is certainly a misfortune that the keen intelligence of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala is not for the time being at the service of the Labour Party and that his eloquence cannot serve India for the moment, in the House of Commons. But many of his friends are there, and his views if not his voice are certain to be heard in Parliament. Nor must we forget among the factors favourable to us that staunch champion of the cause of justice for the East, Commander Kenworthy, who, though he calls himself a Liberal, speaks always with the voice of Labour and has a well-earned influence in Labour circles. The fact that the new Government contains so large a number of avowed (or once avowed) opponents of the cause of Turkish independence (on whatevevr grounds) is sure to cause misgivings in the Muslim world. Again we would point with hope to the presence in the Cabinet of Mr. Shaw and Lord Chelmsford (two extremes which, we feel sure, will meet where Muslim rights are called in question) and also to the fact that the Labour Party, as a whole, has changed its views regarding Turkey in the last two years, largely owing to the educative labours of our correspondent, Mr. Arthur Field. On his recent visit to Turkey, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald expressed sentiments with which no Muslim is inclined to quarrel and, if they differed somewhat from some sentiments which he had previously expressed, we can only congratulate the Premier on his progress towards enlightenment. The change of Government will bring no revolution in its train, but it is sure to bring a clearing of the atmosphere.

A CALUMNY.

Mr. David Petrie, of the Punjab Police, now serving as a member of the Lee Commission, is reported, to have put the following questions to Mr. Jatindranath Basu, M. L. C., one of the witnesses:

Mr. Petrie.—You know Lala Lajpat Rai at a meeting said that unity between Hindus and Mahomedans was so bad that unless a remedy was readily found it might tear India from end to end.

Witness.—That was in the Punjab.

Mr. Petrie:—You are aware that Mahomedan Congress leaders have advised Mahomedan soldiers not to take up arms against the Amir in the event of an Afghan invasion.

Witness:—I have read some of the speeches of Congress leaders.

Mr. Petrie:—Don't you think that there might be a serious state of affairs in the event of the defence of India falling in the hands of Indians?

Witness:—I don't think that the Congress endorse that view.

Mr. Petrie:—If there was an invasion by Afghans and the Mahomedans joined with them the Hindus could melt like dew before the sun. Many Hindus are afraid of that.

Witness:—I don't think so. The desire for the defence of the country would be quite strong."

Mr. Petrie would have done well to revise his information about Congress leaders' speeches on the relations between India and Afghanistan before indulging in unbecoming taunts at them. What is Mr. Petrie's authority for the assertion that "Mahomedan Congress leaders have advised Mahomedan soldiers not to take up arms against the Amir in the event of an invasion"? What some of them did say in fact was that in the event of an unrighteous aggression on the part of the British Indian Government against Afghanistan, they would advise them not to participate in such aggression. As for the statement that Indian Muslims have been advised not to resist an Afghan invasion of India, the truth is quite the reverse. Maulana Mahomed Ali in his now famous speech of 1921 had distinctly warned the Afghans that they would be labouring under a serious misapprehension if they imagined that a wanton invasion of India by a foreign Power, even if it be Islamic, menacing the independence of the Indian nation, would not be resisted by Indian Muslims along with the other races inhabiting this country. In his presidential address at the Cocanada Session of the Congress the Maulana referred to this warning and reiterated it. The following passages from his address give the lie direct to the suggestion that Indian Muslims will not resist an Afghan invasion of their country: "As for the bogey of His Majesty the Ameer of Afghanistan attacking India with the assistance of Indian Muslims, it is the creation of fear and cowardice, and can only be laid at rest by courage and self-confidence. I must say it did my heart good to hear my esteemed friend Pandit Jawaharlal say, 'Let us win Swaraj and we shall see who comes.' We shall certainly be ready to meet all comers, and it will be no easy matter to snatch away Freedom from hands that have succeeded in winning it back after a century and a half of slavery.' As for myself, if India ever needs a humble soldier to resist an aggressor, be he Muslim or non-Muslim, your comrade whom you have to-day called out of the ranks will gladly fill his place in the ranks. He certainly will be no deserter. . . . . Because I am a Muslim I have not ceased to be an Indian, and it is surely humiliating to any Indian's national pride to think that his fellow-countrymen regard his country and theirs as an easy prey for any foreign assailant no matter how weak."

Even apart from the Indian Muslims, Mr. Petrie has a poor knowledge of Indian history if he thinks that the martial races of the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Rajputana "will melt like dew before the sun" when an Afghan invasion is threatened. But it pleases Anglo-Indian officials of the type of Mr. Petrie to lay the flattering unction to their soul that India, without the backing of British guns and bayonets, would fall an easy prey to any neighbouring Power, however petty, and that the differences between the Hindus and Muslims are so radical that they will never unite in common defence of their country and they will, therefore, always require the services of a third party. Is not the wish the father to the thought with most of the British officials in India?

Notes of the Day.

"M. G's" Tirade.

India has always been regarded as the touch-stone of British Liberalism, but what measure of genuine sympathy for the nascent aspirations of Indians does one find to-day in the politicians who pass for Liberals or in the section of the Press which speaks for Liberalism? Time was when the "Manchester Guardian" was deservedly reckoned among the champions of liberty and progress in India, but to-day its role, so far as India is concerned, can hardly be distinguished from that of a blind supporter of the bureaucracy and upholder of official "prestige" at any cost. As will be seen from its latest comments on the Indian situation, it has nothing but contempt for the Congress and the leaders of the nation. Even though "Cooperation" has been tried to its utmost and found impossible any further, in view of the utter perversity of the bureaucracy, the "Guardian" attacks the Congress for failing to co-operate with the bureaucracy. The "Guardian" evidently has one set of arguments for the Irish and another for Indians struggling for freedom. Its sneers at the attempts to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity hardly do credit to the "Liberal" principles which it professes. But then Indians have ceased to look for genuine Liberalism in journals of the type of the "Guardian."

British Labour and India.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's message published in "The Hindu" has shown that India must not expect too much from a Labour Government. The following comments of the "New Leader," the recognised organ of the Labour Party, upblished in mail week are not less instructive in that connexion:

"What with the mysterious doings on the Afghan frontier and the success of the Extremists in the recent elections, the affairs of India may furnish an anxious text for a Labour Government. The frontier is the best place in the world for Mr. Bonar Law's watchword of "tranquillity." The success of Mr. Das and his party in increasing their membership of the Bengal Legislature, the similar position in the Central Provinces and Bombay, and the still more significant success for the Left in elections for the Delhi Legislative Assembly, create a problem for which there may, in the long run, be no satisfactory solution by compromise. Lord Lytton acted correctly in offering office to Mr. Das in Bengal. His refusal of it was an honourable action, but it preludes trouble. He took the view that a party which intended to make the working of the present system impossible could not consistently assume responsibility for it. In plain words, Mr. Das and his party mean to wreck. The solution which the authorities favour—if we may believe the "Times," both in Bengal and in the Delhi All-India Assembly, may be astute, but it will bring its Nemesis. The idea is to detach from the main body of the "Swaraj" party the minority of Moslems which adheres to it. The policy of division on religious lines is always attributed by its critics to the bureaucracy, and always indignantly repudiated. Here we have the frank confession that it is about to be used again. The result may be a revival of the ancestral feud which Mr. Gandhi did so much to appease. When it blazes up again we shall be told that the British Power is necessary to keep peace between the warring sects. How long by such tactics India can be kept divided in the interests of European ascendancy, one cannot say; sooner or later, as the national idea gains ground, stronger and perhaps less scrupulous leader than Mr. Gandhi will arise who will sweep these thin partitions away. The wiser course would be to hasten the pace of the inevitable concession of Dominion Home Rule, and to prepare at once the transition stages in the Army and the Civil Service, which a wise policy would spread over number of years."

The "New Leader" is the ablest exponent of the most advanced views in the Labour Party, but it is noteworthy that where India is concerned it is not the immediate complete satisfaction of the demands of self-determination and justice that is advocated by this journal but merely "the *hastening* of the peace of the inevitable concession of Dominion Home Rule." (our italics).

Mr. Sastri's Lament.

The constitutional impasse brought about by the C. P. Swarajists has induced Mr. Sastri to raise a bitter lament regarding the "folly" of the course now being pursued by the Swarajists. "Have we suffered all this for making a success of the Reforms, and can we now see that work destroyed before our eyes?" he asks. We have no wish to minimise the "sufferings" of Mr. Sastri and his fellow-Cooperators nor are we anxious in the slightest degree to question the genuineness of their concern for the success of the Reforms. But since Mr. Sastri has referred to the "sufferings" of those who have been labouring hard to make the Reforms a success, we hope he will concede that these "sufferings", whatever they are, can bear no comparison with the untold sufferings of those of Mr. Sastri's countrymen who had the misfortune to hold the Reforms to be a delusion and a snare and who have been trying to persuade British statesmen that these Reforms must give place to real Self-Government. However, we do not wish to labour the point, but would ask Mr. Sastri, in all earnestness, what is the remedy he suggests for the situation that has arisen in India. He and his fellow-Liberals are now convinced that Diarchy is unworkable and must go and that an immediate revision of the Government of India Act is urgently called for. But does he see any near prospect of the bureaucracy bending to the popular will or any party, Conservative, Liberal or even Labour, actively supporting the demand of the Indian people for complete Self-Government?

Who Is In the Wrong?

It is easy for Mr. Sastri to blame the Swarajists for refusing to undertake the responsibilities of office. But what self-respecting Indian can agree to be a Minister under the diarchical system of government? Will the acceptance of office by the Swarajists solve the problem? The Swarajist Ministers will be immediately faced with depleted treasuries and humiliating checks at every turn on their administrative freedom. Their utter subordination to their colleagues of the Reserved Departments will be brought home to them immediately they step into office. Can the Swarajists in such circumstances remain, in their posts for any length of time? Since their resignation will be a mater of a few days or weeks, would it not be more honourable on their part to refuse the offer of office from the very outset and leave it to the Government to choose how they wih meet the national demands? If the Contral Provinces Government are genuinely solicitous of a peaceful solution of the problem facing them, they should immediately report to the Government of India and the Secretary of State of the impossibility of carrying on the "King's Government" with the aid of Diarchy. What stands in the way of Sir Frank Sly's doings so, but the "prestige" of the bureaucracy? We are surprised that Mr. Sastri, convinced as he is now that Diarchy is wholly unworkable, expects the Swarajists to give a further trial to it by acceptance of office when he and the world know that they have entered the Councils with the definite purpose of making their working impossible so as to compel the bureaucracy to come to terms. It is not the Swarajists who are in the wrong. It is the bureaucracy which by its obstinacy has put itself in the wrong.

Affairs in Cutch.

We draw the attention of the public as well as the Maharao of Cutch to the Open Letter, published elsewhere, which Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee has addressed to His Highness. Those conversant with affairs in Cutch have for a long time known that while that territory has preserved some of the best traditions of India of old, there is much that is wrong in its administration and they have consequently felt the urgent need of a radical remedy. Mr. Tairsee's letter, though penned in the style peculiar to him, merely gives expression to this feeling which, we have no doubt, is shared by the vast majority of his fellow-subjects of Cutch. And it is time adequate steps were taken to remove the growing discontent of the people of Cutch with things as they are.

Night Meetings.

In emulation of the Municipal Corporation the Standing Committee also had a night meeting on Monday and the sitting was prolonged till about midnight, but the discussion did not make anybody the wiser for it. On Tuesday night when the Corporation met to discuss the budget, the members were rather listless. Every one wanted to have his say first so that he could go home. This shows that the night meetings are anything but popular among the members, except a certain class. The President himself wanted to prolong the sitting on Tuesday night beyond the two hours, that is after 11-10 p.m., but as things turned out after the first hour was over the house slowly thinned, and the large majority of Nationalist members went away in a body about 10-40 p.m. There was very little seriousness about the debate, although Mr. Patel's attack on the budget and the ruinous financial policy of the Corporation was well received. But after that the debate became rather stale, especially when a large number of members went out in a body. The President was hard put to it to find a quorum to continue the business, but when it struck 11 nothing would keep the members in the Hall. The President, remarking that "the ladies had vanished", reluctantly adjourned the meeting. We do not know that any advantage is derived by holding night meetings, and although they might add a little to the joviality of some members, we do not think that the business of the Corporation receives greater or better attention at the hands of members thereby. It must be remembered that the Corporation meeting are held not so much for the delectation of members as for the serious consideration of the affairs of the city, and that object is not served by having after-dinner meetings at nights.

Mr. Andrews on Kenya.

The other day when Mr. C. F. Andrews expressed his conviction of the large gain achieved by Dr. Sapru at the Imperial Conference, one of the most important benefits, according to him, being the direct dealing of the Government of India's Committee with the Colonial Office, we were painfully constrained to dissent from that view. For, as we pointed out on the occasion, Mr. Andrews had not given sufficient reasons for his view. Six weeks of stay in England and frequent converse with the Colonial Office have impressed him with the futility of Dr. Sapru's efforts. For, "an attempt was being made," Mr. Andrews now says, "to confront the Committee from India on arrival in England with settled acts, both as regards the policy laid down in the White Paper and immigration"—the very same thing which we have been pointing out for a long time past.

THE MOSCOW SOVIET

Last night I was invited to attend the annual session of the Moscow Soviet, held in he "Bolshoi Theatre", the largest theatre in the city. Kamenev, the President of the Moscow Soviet, was in the chair. The theatre, with its scarlet and gold and innumerable electric lights presented an alluring spectacle; and it was packed to the full. About 900 members of the Soviet were seated in the centre, and all around them the galleries were occupied by guests. Nearly 2,000 persons in all were present.

The constitution.

A Soviet is a body consisting of representative of workers, peasants, soldiers, Government employees, Trades Union members and University students, elected by the district representatives of peasant bodies, factory workers, army units, etc., for a term of one year. All the powers are invested in the Soviet, so that a Soviet is not only a legislative body, but enjoys executive and judiciary powers as well. It elects its executive, as well as its judges, who are thus responsible to it. The President of the Executive, who is also President of the Soviet, is the head of the administration and functions as a Governor. The members of the Soviet have the right of supervision over all the departments engaged in the process of production and distribution. In short, they control all the Government machinery. They are liable to be recalled during their term of office in the event of their constituents losing confidence in them, which is not the case with Members of Parliament in other countries, who, once they are elected, feel themselves free from all responsibility towards their electors till the next general election. Moreover, the members of the Soviet have to submit periodical reports to the constituents describing all their activities during the period under report. By this arrangement, the constituencies exercise, in Soviet Russia, a more real and effective control over the State apparatus, than that which the constituencies in other counries possess.

Spheres of Activities.

This was the last meeting of the present Soviet, for new general elections are pending. Bogoslavsky, Vice-President of the Moscow Soviet, read a long report describing in detail the spheres of activities of the Soviet. The following points will perhaps be of interest to our public, as they give a correct idea of the general conditions that prevailed in the Province of Moscow during the year under report, ending on November 19. It shows what has been achieved so far, both absolutely and comparatively, and how much more is yet needed to heal the wounds inflicted by civil war, famine, "blockade" and "diplomatic boycott". The speaker said: "Last year's was the first budget that can properly be called a budget, having the heads of income and expenditure clearly defined." The income during the year under report amounted to 56 million gold roubles, and the expenditure to 63 million gold roubles (10 gold roubles—£1). The deficit, which was much less than the proceeding years, was covered by paper money. Strict economy and the heavy axe of retrenchment is at work this year; hence the income is expected to amount to 74 million gold roubles and the expenditure to 70 million gold roubles for the ensuing year. The chief heads of income were—proportionally increasing income-taxes, collected from the new bourgeois class, the profits from tramways and industries, taxes, land revenue, communal economies (communal farms), government loans etc. The items of expenditure consist of police, factory repairs, canalisation of land, education, sanitation, road and house repairs, electrification of towns and villages. Upon the provincial police is spent only 6 per cent. of the whole income. The average revival of the provincial industries amounts to 59 per cent. of the pre-war level last year it amounted to only 29 per cent. Finished products during the year under report were worth 173 million gold roubles, compared with 126 million gold roubles of the previous year. The average amount of monthly wages of workers in October 1922 was 10 roubles 85 kopeks in gold (100 kopeks equal to 1 gold rouble).

(Continued on page 10.)

LABOUR CABINET.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS OF MINISTERS.

GOVERNMENT'S IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME.

FIRST MEETING AT DOWNING STREET.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The following are additional Ministerial appointments:—

Minister for Pensions—Mr. F. Roberts.

Attorney-General—Mr. Patrick Hastings.

Solicitor-General—Mr. H. H. Slesser.

Financial Secretary to the Treasury—Mr. William Graham.

Financial Secretary to the War Office—Mr. John James Lawson.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and Chief Whip—Mr. Ben Spoor.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

The following Under-Secretaries are appointed, besides Professor Robert Richards, Under-Secretary for India, already cabled:—

War—Major C. R. Attlee.
Colonies—Mr. Sydney Arnold.
Foreign Affairs—Mr. Arthur Ponsonby.
Home—Mr. Rhys.
Scottish—Mr. John Davies.
Health—Mr. James Stewart.
Air—Mr. William Leach.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

The following Parliamentary Secretaries are appointed:

Admiralty—Mr. C. G. Ammon.
Agriculture—Mr. Walter R. Smith.
Board of Trade—Mr. A. V. Alexander.
Education—Mr. Morgan Jones.
Health—Mr. Arthur Greenwood.
Labour—Miss Margaret Bondfield.
Mines—Mr. Shinwell.
Overseas Trade—Mr. William Lunn.

All the foregoing are Members of the House of Commons, except Messrs. Slesser and Arnold.—Reuter.

SIR SIDNEY OLIVIER.

FORMALLY TAKES OVER CHARGE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Just before the Cabinet Meeting, Sir Sidney Olivier visited the India Office, formally took over charge and conferred with the heads of the Department.—Reuter.

THE IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME

DETAILED STATEMENT OF POLICY TO BE ANNOUNCED ON FEB. 12

LEAFIELD, Jan. 23.

The first Labour Cabinet in the history of this country is now formally installed in office. Early today, the ex-Ministers of Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet were received in audience by the King and they surrendered the seals of the Office. Then His Majesty with whom was the Prince of Wales gave an audience to the new Labour Ministers who took oaths and received seals, considerable crowd had gathered at the gates of the palace to witness the historical event.

This afternoon the Labour Cabinet held its first meeting at No. 10 Downing Street, the official residence of the British Prime Ministers. During the day, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald visited the foreign office to take over the duties of the Foreign Secretary. Newspapers understand that the immediate programme, on which the new Ministry will concentrate, comprises questions of unemployment, housing and European affairs. Nearly three weeks are available for the consideration of this programme, and it is expected that Mr. Macdonald will make a full and detailed statement of the Government's policy and plans in regard to the above-mentioned matters when the Parliament reassembles on February 12th.

LABOUR & THE STRIKE TROUBLE.

Meanwhile a matter to which the new Labour Government cannot be indifferent is the strike of Engine-drivers and Firemen which has caused considerable disturbance of traffic and much national inconvenience. It is stated that the Labour leaders are unobtrusively making efforts to bring about a settlement. The position in regard to the strike is now as follows:—Railway managers yesterday accepted the request of the Engine-drivers and Firemen's Union for a new conference on the understanding that the managers could not go beyond their final terms which the Union had rejected on the eve of the strike. The Union immediately renewed their request for a conference to secure the "Adjustment of Differences". Though up to the present no conference has taken place, it is expected that one may be held at any moment.

Outward and visible signs of Government's pre-occupation with the strike was a visit which Mr. Thomas Shaw, the new Labour Minister, paid this afternoon to the meeting of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress which was discussing the question. Selected members of the General Council are expected immediately to begin a fresh exploration of all possible avenues towards peace. General activities of the Labour leaders have created a certain amount of hopefulness. Mr. Thomas, Political Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen is vacating that position upon his appointment to be the Secretary of the Colonies. It is stated, however, that he is not resigning the Secretaryship of the Union, but will be given a long leave of absence. It is indicated that other Trades Union Leaders who have accepted Government Office will not resign, but will likewise be given leave of absence, at any rate until it is certain how long the Labour Government will be in power.—B.O.W.

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FIRST MEETING OF CABINET.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The first meeting of the New Cabinet at Downing Street took place this afternoon. A hundred pressmen, photographers and police had assembled in the darkness of the fog, and every Minister on arrival had to pose bareheaded before cameras. Mr. Macdonald was among the first arrivals, walking from the Foreign Office where he had been consulting the heads of Departments. He did not see Lord Curzon who vacated the post shortly before Mr. Macdonald's arrival. Mr. Thomas visited the Colonial Office where he was not recognised by officials on arrival.

For half an hour before the Cabinet met there was a constant procession of Ministers and Secretaries in Downing Street. They mostly came on foot only about two in taxi-cabs and none in private motors. Only three top hats were seen and belonged to Sir Sidney Olivier, Lord Chelmsford and Lord Haldane.—Reuter.

PRELIMINARY DECISIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

A communique states that a meeting the Cabinet lasted two hours. Preliminary decisions were taken as regards the number of questions, including unemployment, housing, agriculture and those affecting ex-service men with a view to effecting immediate improvements in the administration and the working out of the details of the policy to be announced when Parliament meets.—Reuter.

LABOUR EARNESTNESS.

AN INTERESTING INNOVATION.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

An interesting innovation in the Cabinet system was agreed upon at yesterday's Cabinet meeting in the shape of a plan of small committees to deal with separate phases of domestic policy, prepare schemes for decisions for the full Cabinet to enable the latter to devote time for broad policy.—Reuter.

LORD PARMOOR TO DISPLACE LORD ROBERT CECIL.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

It is announced that Mr. Macdonald has asked Lord Parmoor to represent Britain at the Council of the League. This means severance of Lord Robert Cecil's long official connection with the League.—Reuter.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S CONVERSION.

HOW HE RECEIVED LABOUR OFFER.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Interviewed by the "Daily Herald," Lord Chelmsford said that the offer of office was first made to him on behalf of Mr. Macdonald a fortnight ago. The offer came as a complete surprise. He pointed out that he had not participated in politics for over twenty years and had only met Mr. Macdonald once, namely, over twenty years ago.

"When the offer was made" said Lord Chelmsford, "I naturally inquired what the Labour policy would likely be in the immediate future and had to give careful consideration to it. I had to satisfy myself that

(Continued on next page.)

RAILWAY STRIKE.

EFFECT ON INDUSTRIES.

100,000 MINERS IDLE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The railway companies regard the position as about the same. Certain industries are feeling increased effects of the strike. Over a hundred thousand miners in South Wales and six thousand in Lothians are idle. The railway managers this morning replied to the request of the Executive of the Locomotive Engineers for a fresh conference that this was being considered. Mr. Bromley has stated that still refusal to recognise the findings of the National Wages Board as other than the compulsory arbitration award. He claims that the strikers' position is strengthening and mentions the receipt of a cablegram from the Federation of Engineers in Australia offering their utmost financial assistance which the Executive has decided to accept.—Reuter.

RAILWAY MANAGERS' REPLY

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The reply of the railway managers to Mr. Bromley's letter sent at mid-night emphasises that the managers are not prepared to discuss a revision of the decision of the National Wages Board but if the Executive of the Locomotive Engineers will indicate the "existing differences" they have in mind a meeting will be arranged if differences are such as can be usefully discussed at present.—Reuter.

INDUSTRY AFFECTED.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Railway managers are meeting to consider Loco-drivers' request for the conference. Meanwhile the strike continues to affect the industry in various parts of the country. It has led to a serious shortag of coal and Liverpool cargo boats are already delayed. Partial hold-up of shipping is threatened. A large oil mill has closed down, and the work at Hull docks is practically at a stand-still. Some large coal pits at Doncaster have been rendered partially idle, and it is feared that thousands of miners in south Yorkshire will be idle by the end of the week unless there is an improvement in the situation.

The strike position in London was easier this morning, a fair number of trains being run.

Defection amongst the National Union of Railwaymen members has increased.

A joint strike committee has been formed at Carlisle.

Mr. Thomas has resigned the political Secretaryship of the National Union.

Later.—The Railway managers' meeting has adjourned without arriving at a decision with regard to the Locomotive Engineers Society's request for a joint conference.—Reuter.t

80,000 COLLIERS IDLE.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The dislocation of industry in South Wales owing to the strike has worsened. It is estimated over 80,000 colliers are now idle. The Strike Committee claim that 150 National Union of Railwaymen locomotive engineers at Derby have joined the strikers.

The London North Eastern Railway officials report an attempt to interfere with the express from Glasgow to Edinburgh this morning. Pieces of wood and heavy coping stone were found on the line near Bishop Riggs. A goods train preceding the express cleared the obstruction. There was no damage.—Reuter.

GREEK NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

VENIZELOS ON DYNASTIC QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Athens.—The National Assembly met this evening and the galleries were crowded. The royal box was thrown open to the people unable to find seats in the galleries. M. Venizelos who was tremendously applauded stated that the Government was of the opinion that the only means of solving the dynastic question was plebiscite. This declaration aroused protests from the Republican Papanastassiou who proposed bills to overthrow dynasty and establish a Republic. M. Venibelos interrupting said that if people were allowed to choose their own regime and favoured a Republic he would tell the people that there was no occasion to fear external dangers in connection with the dynastic question.—Reuter.

A MANIAC RUNS AMOCK.

KILLS 3 AND WOUNDS 2.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Melbourne.—Sensational scenes occurred at the Botanical Gardens this evening when a maniac ran amock and fired a rifle repeatedly, killing two women and a man, and seriously injuring a woman and a man. 200 police are searching for the assailant.—Reuter.

BAN ON POLYGAMY:

PROPOSED EGYPTIAN LAW

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Cairo.—It is understood that the Ministry of Justice is preparing a law forbidding man to marry more than one wife except on special authorisation of the Kadi and the Ministry after fullest enquiry.—Reuter.

INDIAN JUDGESHIPS.

LONDON Jan. 23.

His Majesty has approved the appointments of Hon. Mr. Justice Victor Murray Coutts Trotter as Chief Justice of the Madras High Court and Robert Ross as Puisne Judge of the Patna High Court.—Reuter.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL SPEECH.

SERMON TO SWARAJISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Addressing the inaugural session of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day His Excellency Lord Lytton welcomed the members and expressed his thanks to the late Ministers for their able assistance and paid tribute to their earnest and conscientious work. His Excellency proceeded to explain the principles on which he had acted in selecting his ministers and pointed out that since the leader of the largest party declined to accept responsibility and since the Government by an opposition would be the very negation of responsibility he selected ministers from those who believed the best way of achieving the end was not to refuse but to accept responsibility. "Not to obstruct but to construct," would be the policy of the new ministers as it was of the late ministers and if all who believed in that policy would subordinate disagreements on minor matters the present government would have enough votes to carry out its policy during the next three years. He asked the members to bear in mind that the issue before them was whether they would side with the policy of obstruction or that of construction.

RECRUDESCENCE OF REVOLUTIONARY CRIME.

His Excellency proceeded to refer to the revival of revolutionary conspiracy and recalled that in proroguing the last council he announced that the Government would take whatever steps might be necessary to suppress it, Recent events had unhappily proved the justification of his warning and the only question was how it was to be dealt with. It was no party question. All parties in the Council were equally anxious to save Bengal from another revolutionary crime, and the suggestion that the Government was trying to hamper the activities of the Congress Party or the Swaraj Party was without any foundation. Government had no quarrel with those parties. Violence was equally condemned by both parties and in the suppression of organised violence Government was as much entitled to their support as to that of any other party. There were only two alternatives. One is to continue to punish those who committed robbery and murder, when they could be caught, to send the assassins to the gallows and allow those who had perverted them, trained them and armed them and sent them out upon their butcher work to lurk in the background. That was one policy which was euphemistically described as relying on judicial proceedings. It was the policy which Government had unhesitatingly rejected.

"YOU SUGGEST A BETTER METHOD."

The other policy was to employ emergency measures, to strike swiftly and unhesitatingly at the leaders, to use exceptional powers never intended for normal conditions to such men only as had placed themselves beyond the pale of ordinary law. He told the members of the last Council that the Government would not hesitate to employ such measures if occasion should arise. Occasion had arisen and Government had dealt with it promptly without waiting or the poison to spread. If any member of the Council could suggest a better method—Government—His Excellency would be glad to hear it but looking at the resolutions which have been tabled for the present session only the contribution to the Government's difficulties was a proposal that Government should release men who hatched plots and content themselves with hanging men who carried them out. He had not the slightest doubt that the whole public opinion of Bengal would support the Government if they only knew all facts and he did not believe any member of the Council would ask for the release of men who had been arrested and interned if he believed they were guilty of organising robbery and murder. But the public were entitled to come guarantee and to safeguard themselves against error, the Government had submitted the whole of their case to an impartial examination of two judges who had examined the material placed before them and informed the Government that the existence of revolutionary conspiracy had been clearly established and that evidence was sufficient to prove active participation in that conspiracy in the case of every men whom Government had detained by the use of Regulation 3 of 1818.

"FREEDOM ALREADY YOURS."

His Excellency trusted the Council would seriously consider the information he had given and support the Government in their efforts to save Bengal from reverting to the horrible experience of 1912/16. He was not content merely to ask for support in suppressing revolutionary crime. He wanted to enlist the support in more inspiring cause and wanted help in removing the motives of such crime. "If you", His Excellency said, "who are leaders of political opinion teach your followers that Government is a wicked thing, that all authority is obnoxious and that words "law and order" are odious then you will of necessity foster a spirit of rebellion and encourage crime which any Government, however, it were composed, would have to repress. If, however, you will persuade those who accept your authority that a strong Government wise law and the maintenance of public order are greatest blessings which any country can possess then you will find in the Government which you will obtain that change of heart which you profess to desire. Even at this moment and under the present constitution the character and policy of the Government is yours to shape. It is only fear and mistrust of each other that blind your eyes to the freedom which is already yours."

ANGLO-AMERICAN LIQUOR TREATY SIGNED.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Washington.—The Anglo-American Liquor Treaty has been signed by the State Department to-day.—Reuter.

THE KHILAFAT.

KING HUSEIN'S CLAIM.

AN ARAB PROTEST.

"At Balagh", an Arabic newspaper of Beyrout, Syria writes:—

"The readers will read the news of King Husein's visit to Palestine given elsewwhere in this issue. Great Britain has sent a representative for official reception. We have also known that preparations are being made for a reception worthy of his official status. We have received a letter from our special correspondent at Jeruselem concerning the visit and we publish below the following extracts from the said letter:—

"It must not be a secret to you that one of the greedy aims of the zionists is to take possession of and annex Solomon's building, (Haikal-i-Suleman) with their new country awarded to them by virtue of the Balfour Declaration; this will evidently be done by annexing the Aqusa Mosque with their King-dom. Of all the evil intentions of England of which they are always speaking, one is to bring the Moslem world under its sway and this purpose can not be completely fulfilled unless England controls the Caliphate, in other words this aim can be realised when the caliph is some body from the countries under its protection.

With this introduction I give you this news that King Husein will be invited to offer his Juma (Friday) prayers in the Aqusa Mosque. The Khatib of the Mosque will take advantage of this occasion, will declare him caliph and will invite people to recognise him as such. I am sure of the truth of this news and evidently the very fact that I have this information before hand shows that all things connected with this are prearranged and the program of work settled before-hand".

This is serious news that we have received from our Jerusalem correspondent and in spite of our confidence in the honesty of our correspondent we doubt if King Husein will venture to take such a step and will cause a breach in the Islamic world at such a critical time when the whole Islamic world respects the Calipn and is determined to guard the integrity and complete freedom of the caliphate from all external influences, however small they may be".

INTOLERABLE LOT OF ARABS.

KING HUSSEIN APPEALS TO ENGLAND

We have received, says the "Manchester Guardian" in mail week, the text of a long message addressed by King Hussem "to the noble British nation" submitting "before their upright conscience and sound opinion my views as regards the injustice meted out to my people, the Arabs, and their respective countries."

After recalling his own and his people's aid to the Allies during the war and the British pledge on Arab independence, the King of the Hejaz proceeds:—

"I call the attention of the British nation to what has been the lot of their Allies the Arabs, who still consider themselves to be their Allies while real Allies are scanty. Their unity has been torn to pieces, their countries disintegrated and occupied. The Moslem world especially and most of my people charge me with selling their countries to Great Britain and to her Allies—a charge which as sufficient to stigmatize the honour of my family and blacken its history, and which even those who are devoid of all sense of honour cannot tolerate. I know of no sin they did commit deserving such a fate except their absolute trust and loyalty to Great Britain—if this is really a sin. . . . The Arabs are at a loss to harmonise their patriotism with their loyalty to their Allies. In this message of mine I desire to place their surprise and their present situation before the noble British people lest any blame may be attached to them in the event of their taking other means to ward off this great humiliation which darkens their glorious history irrespective of all consequences. . . .

"It is quite impossible to tolerate the lot of the Arab nation before the East in general and before their own Moslem world and their history being looked upon as treacherous and misguided. It is impossible to accept such a humiliating position. I am not threatening, but I am reminding. The fame of Great Britain is the foundation of her real greatness in the East, and is of more influence than her fleets and great armies, and she stands in great need of renewing the fame she previously enjoyed. I say this with the frankness and sincerity of the Arab. And she has to begin by her treatment of the Arabs who allied themselves with her and kept loyal to her until the present time in spite of all eventualities since the time when war was an actuality until it has become a hidden one. . . . It is by far better for her to have a united, strong, and independent Ally than to have him shattered and disintegrated and degraded, as the Arabs are at present, and no one but God knows where their despair will lead them to, having come to this intolerable state of affairs."

RUSSIA'S NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Riga.—A message from Moscow dated 21st, when Lenin died, declared it the annual day of mourning. Theatres and other places of amusement were ordered to close for a week.—Reuter.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

CONDITION STEADILY IMPROVING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 24.

Mahatmaji slept for 8 hours and 15 minutes last night. This temperature was subnormal all the night. Col. Maddock issued the following bulletin at 10-30 a.m. Mr. Gandhi's condition is steadily improving. He slept for two and a half hours by day and took very good nourishment. His temperature was normal all the day. He is much more comfortable brighter and stronger. The gauze drain is removed to-day. The wound is healing nicely.

STEADILY IMPROVING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 24.

Mahatma Gandhi continues his progress towards recovery satisfactorily. Col. Mddock in his morning bulletin issued at 10-30 a.m. says, Mr. Gandhi is steadily improving.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar paid a visit to Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon when leaving Poona for Delhi to attend the Assembly meeting.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS CONTINUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Jan. 23.

There is nothing special to be reported about Mr. Gandhi's health to-day. Colonel Maddock has stopped to issue his evening bulletins. In his to-day's bulletin issued at 10-30 a.m., it is stated that Mr. Gandhi continues to make satisfactory progress.

"A NATIONAL INSULT"

GANGADHARRAO ON MAHATMA'S RELEASE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Jan. 23.

A crowded public meeting was held under the auspices of Congress Committee on 22nd. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, who had returned from Poona that morning assured that Mahatmaji was progressing most satisfactorily, and from inquiries he had made he could say that danger was past. From what he had seen at the Sassoon Hospital he could realise what Mahatmaji meant when he said that he was an enemy to this system of Government but was a lover of English people..

By the grace of God, Mahatmaji was out of danger, and would recover soon. But the question of his release was now troubling him most. He did not think that rumours of his release were well-founded. This question, therefore, deserved the attention of the nation. All-India expected his release and this was the psychological moment for concentrating on this question, if unfortunately Government would not accede to the wishes of the people. He did not want Mahatmaji back because he was too weak to continue jail life; nor because there was no need for his further imprisonment; nor again because he was needed for further service of the Motherland as he had already served her enough to deserve full rest. These were, all false issues as Mahatmaji himself declared. Nor is the nation's demand for his release founded on any idea that his presence at this juncture would unify us despite our temporary differences. We are capable of uniting to fight the common enemy. We have shown that at Cocanada. Our demand for his release is based on the conviction that Mahatmaji was unjustly imprisoned and the nation is not in a mood to tolerate his imprisonment any further. Sending him back to jail would be a great national insult. The nation must prepare itself to fight this question which, he considered, as a live issue. He felt on that question so keenly that he would not mind any party of any shade of political opinion agitating in its own way, provided the agitation is carried on proper issues. What course the Congressmen should take would, he hoped, be decided upon by the Working Committee which meets shortly in Bombay. He asked the people to be ready for the fight. In concluding he warned the Government to show good sense at this juncture and demonstrate to the nation that they are in a mood to meet the wishes of the people.

QUESTION OF RELEASE.

UNITED ACTION URGED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Jan. 23.

The "Kesari" in demanding Mr. Gandhi's release says that if there is any strength in the nation, all shades of political parties must strive to bring about Mr. Gandhi's release. The "Kesari" hopes, however, that the new Governor of Bombay would not drive the people to that extreme.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN TANJORE

INTERVIEW WITH LAW MEMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TANJORE, Jan. 22.

In connection with the no-tax campaign, a representative gathering of Mirasdars (ryots) of Tanjore waited on the Hon'ble Mr. C.P. Ramaswami Iyer during his visit to Tanjore and requested him to use his influence in seeing that the enhanced tax is at least reduced if not done away with. The member gave the Mirasdars a patient hearing.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Oxford University beat Barts at Rugger to-day by 23 points to 3.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

MORE CHARGES AGAINST EXECUTIVE.

COMMISSIONER'S DEFENCE.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when the Budget was further discussed. The President had very often to admonish the Corporation for the noise some of the members were creating by talking among themselves. Much diversion was provided by Dr. Sukhia who complained that his stick had been stolen by some of the members, but he brought it into the Hall after some time and only placed it on the table. The President, however, asked the members to pay some attention to the dignity of the Corporation. The budget was ultimately taken up for discussion, Mr. Gandhi withdrawing his motion for referring it back to the Standing Committee.

DISCUSSION ON BUDGET.

The Corporation proceded with the discussion of the Budget for 1924-1925.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said the budget could not by any means be called a prosperity budget and he thought the revenue from town duty was overestimated.

Mr. Haveliwalla also spoke.

The Municipal Commissioner said the reason of the delay in submitting the administration report was because the Schools Committee's report was delayed. He did not think that the members, except Mr. Patel had read their budget properly. One of the complaints was that they had a bloated establishment. The complaints were mainly booked against the Health and Engineering departments. In 1920 the Corporation took on themselves the responsibility of increasing the salaries of the qualified men, although his own recommendations were for lower salaries. It was the business of those 31 medical officers to keep the 34,700 premises in the city in a sanitary condition and in the face of slums and an inefficient system of drainage they were doing their very best in the matter. Since the staff and the salary were increased the health conditions had improved much and their mortality rate was now 31 per thousand. He asked whether for the purpose of saving the lives of 800 persons in the city, even according to Mr. Jamnadas; an increase of 16 officers was too much. He did not think the Engineering department was over-manned and over-paid. Mr. Jamnadas had likened him to the "Fat Boy", who was always making "their flesh creepe," but for a very similar purpose Mr. Jamnadas had given a notice for increasing their General Tax by two per cent. He returned the compliment of "Fat Boy" to Mr. Jamnadas!

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

Continuing he said:—It is true that there is some probability, owing to the fall in the price of property, that the loss will be greater and in some cases considerably greater than was originally estimated, but it is still certain that if an attempt had been made to construct the roads which it is proposed to construct without the aid of Development Schemes, the ultimate cost to the Corporation would have been considerably greater than it is going to be with the assistance of those Schemes. It may be roughly estimated that by the end of the year 1924-25 the Corporation will have invested about two crores in these development Schemes and that it will have subsequently to find about another Crore to complete them. Had the roads in question been undertaken as ordinary works, they would certainly have cost not less than one Crore to complete, and it is, I think, quite certain that the Development Scheme can be carried to completion with less ultimate loss than a Crore of Rupees. It would clearly be financially unsound not to meet such interest as is payable in respect of these Schemes from the Land and Building Fund, which represents in the main profits derived from such Schemes in the past so long as that Fund is capable of bearing the burden. In spite of Mr. Jamnadas' gloomy forebodings, I still have every hope that there will be no necessity to increase the General Tax on account of Development Schemes. Nor do I think it probable that, as suggested by the "Times of India," the expenditure on account of these Schemes will lead to our exceeding the legal margin of our borrowing powers. The rateable value of the City on which the limit of those powers depend under Section 106 (b) of the Act, shows a steady tendency to increase and that tendency must gain in rapidity as the Development of the City proceeds.

MUNICIPAL BORROWINGS.

Mr. Jamnadas had accused him of "incorrigible lawlessness" and Mr. Nariman of 'absolute disregard for law," but they had not quoted any example in proof of their assertions. The executive were quite right in spending any available sums when a scheme was sanctioned by the Corporation and that was done all over the world. It was a misnomer to call it by that name. Whenever a work was undertaken, they had taken care to interview the Government authorities and make their position about loans sure. Therefore, there was no fear at all that their applications for loans would ever be refused. He was glad to inform them that a further saving of 3¾ lakhs was made possible now and the small deficit budgetted for was now converted into a small surplus and he had been able to do that during the last few days. He expected to save 3/4th lakh of the maintenance of Frere Roads, etc., and the was devoting it on other neglected roads. About their borrowings, he said, what was 18 crores for a city like theirs? He was willing that it should be wiped off by a "capital levy," and he hoped Mr. Patel would be able to organise one such movement. Their capital debt was only 14 crores, and that was nothing at all, compared to other cities in the world. Birmingham had a debt of 55 crores and its rateable value was only 8 crores as against 11 crores of Bombay. The former city had a sinking fund for such a huge debt which was much less than that of Bombay. In Birmingham tram, electric, and other services were municipalised and they could to the same in Bombay if they wished. They were making a profit out of their water works, and so was Birmingham out of its other services. They had still ample margin to borrow on their income. Every pie invested in the city by any individual increased the credit of the Municipality. While he agreed that their resources not being unlimited they must confined their expenditure to necessary municipal purposes, no one who had any faith in Bombay need have any fears that their investment by borrowing capital would not pay them many times over.

"SACK THE WHOLE LOT."

Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoolah said a budget could only be called a "prosperity budget" if there was minimum of taxation and a reasonable surplus. He entirely agreed with Mr. Patel, when he drew the attention of the house that out of a revenue of three crores, they had to pay as much as Rs. 112 lakhs against their debts. They were getting Rs. 182 lakhs from their water, fire and general taxes, and they were only able to spend about a crore for the public services. He complained that their water service was very bad and whenever anybody complained, his complaints were not listened to properly.

Both roads and lighting arrangements in the city were in a deplorable condition, and when the citizens were paying as much as 11 per cent. in general tax it was to be regretted that they could not get anything in return. It was the duty of the Corporation to look into the grievances of the public and put them right. At present the complaints of the public were not at all righted and the only remedy he could suggest was "to sack the whole staff and replace it by people who would realise their responsibilities towards the public." He did not agree with the remarks that their buildings were under-assessed.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia thanked the Commissioner for the budget in which there was no increase of taxation. They must look after the Indianisation of services, though he did not mean that their present staff should be driven away from the appointment if Indians would mean lesser pay. He complained that they were spending too much on Education, and thus relieving the burden of Government, who had to pay for same.

MORE CHARGES.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said the Commissioner had not at all answer the criticisms levelled at the budget. It was not the quantity of the staff that minimiser the mortality figures, but the quality. Retrenchment was sorely needed and it was possible to make it. The charge that it was a "bloated establishment" still held good and Mr. Jamnadas was absolutely right in what he had said. The charge of "incorrigible lawlessness" also stood as the Commissioner had admitted that he was not right in regard to what he had done about Storm Water Reservoir. It was a disregard of law or duty, whatever they might call it. He thought the Commissioner was exercising powers which he had no right to do about the temporary appointments of officers. He was making appointments when he was not in a position to make them. Why were they taking loans when they had no necessity for them? What was the use of taking loans when they could not spend them at once? It was a mere jugglery of figures, and the Chief Accountant had almost said that they were on the "brink of insolvency." and since then their position had not at all improved. About Development schemes, they were authorised on the understanding that the Commissioner was not to charge a single pice to the general revenues, but should finance the schemes, out of the profits made thereform. Everything, even interest, was to be paid out of the Development schemes themselves. But that had not been done, and they should dis-allow the appropriation of four lakhs to the sinking fund in the budget. Those monies could not be charged to revenue, but yet they had been charged. If all those figures had been brought before the Standing Committee, the Commissioner would not have been congratulated on bringing forward a "prosperity budget." He agreed that the administration report would have helped them much to discuss better the figures supplied to them. There was no reason why a report sent in October should not have been printed within two months. He complained that their municipal services were not efficient ones.

"JEWEL OF ASIA" INDEED!

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey said a city which had no good schools, no good water supply, no good roads, no good health conditions was still called the "jewel of Asia" (Laughter). There was not even room enough for them to lay their heads if they wanted to die, and yet it was the "jewel of Asia"! (Laughter). If they had committees of members to look after the affairs of the city, he would assure them, that they could make greater improvements in the city. With the increase of taxation, their miseries also were increasing. They had to pay so many taxes that existence had become impossible. They might not be able to dismis the Commissioner, but they could stop his salary for not doing his duty. (Laughter.) The Standing Committee had made a cut of two lakhs after sitting for 18 hours, but they had not paid the slightest attention to the large expenditure in the motor cars of the officers. He requested Mr. Jamnadas to withdraw his amendments for increasing the general tax by 2 per cent., and not to cut their throats. (Laughter).

CRITICISM NOT DESTRUCTIVE.

Dr. M. B. Velkar denied that Mr. Patel's criticism was destructive, for they could not have construction without destruction. They should have the minimum taxation and maximum benefits and the Nationalist Party was against any increased expenditure. The Commissioner was doing illegal things, because he thought he was the servant of the Government and not of the Corporation, though they paid him. As long as Government made the appointment, the mentality was always there. The Commissioner had opposed the Indianisation by all means possible, and the term of "bloated establishments" still held good. They must have retrenchment in all directions, and that was why the budget should be sent back to the Standing Committee.

Mr. H. A. Lallji complained that the roads in the heart of the city, were most miserable, specially in the Byculla and Mandvi localities. Perhaps the Commissioner was using the loans to some other purpose he said. He complained that while the roads on the Cumballa Hill were repaired at once, the roads at Byculla were not. The Assessment Department was understaffed as the clerks had not only to collect the ordinary taxes, but also the Riot Tax without any remuneration. That double duty ought not to be given.

The Corporation then adiourned to Monday next after passing the original motion for the consideration of the Budget estimates.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SIR C. SETALVAD NOMINATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

The Governor-General has nominated the undermentioned persons to the Legislative Assembly:—Sir Chimanlal Setalvad (Bombay), Nawab Sir Sahebzada Abdul Kuayum (N.W.F.), Prince Akram Hussain (Calcutta), Mr. A.B. Dalal and Mr. N.M. Joshi (Labour.)

"NO CONFIDENCE" MOTION IN U. P. COUNCIL.

"DEFEAT ALMOST CERTAIN."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 23.

It is now almost certain that the Swarajist motion of 'No-Confidence' in the United Provinces Ministry will be defeated by a clear majority of non-official votes but there are reasons to anticipate that this resolution though balloted for the 28th instant will not be moved at all.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 24.

The report that the Swarajists' motion of non-confidence in the Ministry may not be moved by the U.P. Legislative Council on the 28th, appears to be prematurue as there will be a meeting of the party on 27th to discuss this question.

MEETING OF ELECTED MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

It is announced that a meeting of the elected members of all the Legislatures in India to consider the draft of the national demand will be held at Delhi in the Committee Room of the Assembly Chamber on Sunday the 3rd February at 2 p.m.

BANK PEON'S BIG HAUL.

DISAPPEARS WITH RS. 55,000

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 23.

The Ahmedabad branch of the Central Bank of India gave a choque for Rs. 100.000 to its cashier Mr. Dharap and a Bhaiaji peon to be cashed in the Imperial Bank and to pay Rs. 45,000 to a customer of the Central Bank who had also accompanied the Cashier and the peon. After receiving the amount and making payment of Rs. 45,000, while carrying the balance of Rs. 55,000 to the Central Bank, the Cashier went for tea in a Hindu hotel keeping the sepoy standing outside with the bag of Rs. 55,000. The sepoy bolted with the amount and is not yet arrested. The Police are making investigations.

MADRAS IMPERIAL BANK FRAUD CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

Further examination of the approver Ramachandraiah (ledger keeper) in the Imperial Bank fraud cause was resumed to-day in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court. The witness stated that after he received two cheques from Ahmed Batcha, the first accused he helped him freely in passing unauthorised overdrafts. He also said that there was overdraft of over Rs. 214000 at the end of June 1922 on account of Ahmed Batcha and Co. His amount was reduced next day very near to cover by means of uncleared cheques, by currency notes and transfer entry. The witness was shown a few uncleared cheques. He said he did not receive these cheques and he was guided by credit slips.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 23.

The City Congress committee has selected 38 candidates and as only 6 more have appeared as Independents, 21 of them have been declared elected without any election. For the remaining seats elections will take place on 30th January and that too in only three wards.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 24.

Among the candidates selected by the City Congress Committee to contest the forthcoming Municipal election was Mr. Kacharabhai Kalidas, an untouchable and nominee of the Spinners' Union. He too has been declared elected unopposed.

A gazette extraordinary calls upon the West Bengal non-Mahomedan constituency to elect, before the tenth of March, a member to the Council of State in the place of Sir Binode Chandra Mitter resigned.

LABOUR CABINET.

(Continued from Previous page.)

the policy, so far as was disclosed to me, was such as I could reasonably help to promote."—Reuter.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

Commenting on the defeat of the Baldwin Ministry, the "Hindu" says it is not surprising that its exit should be received with considerable relief in India as well as in England. The paper adds the future does not trouble us, for nothing can be worse at the helm of affairs at Whitehall than a reactionary die-hard regime which did nothing else, so far, at least, as India is concerned, than play into the hands of the discredited Junkers.

The "New India" says a new page opens for Britain as also for India who will hail with joy the downfall of a party which has done its best to restrict her progress and prolong the period of her bondage and the advent of a party which has been her friend in adversity and consistently supported her cause.

The "Swarajya" says the Conservative Government had been in office just over a year and two months and during that short period there was nothing to their credit either in internal or external administration. What the Labour Ministry would be like in composition and in policy remains to be seen. At best it can only be a stop-gap Ministry as the present Parliament can have no lease of life.

The "Madras Mail" says the event marks another great step in the evolution of politics in great Britain. Political theories abhorred in the Victorian era are now commonly accepted. Distinct radicalism marks the platforms of even the most conservative politicians and the Labour party's policy, save in its more extreme socialistic phases, only differs from the others in that its radicalism is more advanced than theirs. As regards India, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has already made it clear that he and his colleagues will not be intimidated by revolution or by those who seek to bring Government to a standstill.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Commenting on the constitution of the Labour Ministry The "Englishman" congratulates Mr. Ramsay Macdonald on the expedition with which he formed the Cabinet and considers that he has done the best with the materials at his disposal. The paper criticizes the appointment of Lord Cheimsford and says Lord Birkenhead will now be able to speculate whether the First Lord of the Admiralty or the present Governor of Bombay is best fitted to challenge Saul of Tarsus for rapidity of conversion. The paper describes Sir Sidney Olivier as an unknown quantity to India but he at least goes to India Office unhampered by a foolish past.

The "Statesman" says if moderate leaders of Labour can convince the country that the party is bent on securing the good of the whole and not merely of a part, the generality of Englishmen will be content as in the case of Mr. Baldwin to hope for the best and prepare for the worst.

The "Indian Daily News" says Mr. Macdonald has used as much straw as possible in order to make bricks. It remains to be seen what sort of bricks they turn out to be.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" thinks that the exclusion of Colonel Wedgwood from the India Office will be a keen disappointment to those Indian politicians who have pinned their faith on the Labourites.

The "Servant" hopes that the Indian people will not be hypnotised into false hopes or diverted from their normal activities by the advent of the Labour Ministry.

The "Bengalee" considers the exclusion of Colonel Wedgwood is due to the unwillingness of the new Premier to arouse large hopes in India.

The "Forward" while admitting Labour's sympathies for India points out that the Labour Ministry is faced with difficulties and limitations and says they cannot be expected to risk power on touchy questions.

BOMBAY LABOUR'S CONGRATULATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 23.

Mr. Ginwalla, Vice-President of the Central Labour Board, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the new Premier:—

"Bombay labour congratulates Labour party on splendid achievement. Don't forget Indian labour."

KATHIAWAR'S MESSAGE TO PREMIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 24.

Messrs Devchand Parekh, (Bar-at-Law) and Mansukhlal Mehta, General Secretaries, Kathiawad Political Conference, have to-day sent the following cablegram to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Leader of the labour party, London.

"Congratulations, pray, order release of Mahatma Gandhiji, saintliest man living in the world. General Secretaries."

DR. SAPRU'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has sent the following message to the Right Hon. Ramsay Macdonald:—"May I on behalf of the Liberal Federation of India and personally offer you and the Government heartiest congratulations and good wishes for success. India trusts your Government will adopt the policy of progress regarding her, and initiate an enquiry by a Royal Commission into the present position to enable you to endow her with self-governing responsible Government at an early date."

A Hindu student of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College was brutally beaten and left senseless in front of the College gate by some unknown persons on Wednesday. It is suspected that communal bitterness lay behind the incident as the student in question lately took prominent part in the Sudhi movement.

PROPAGANDA AMONG FRENCH TROOPS.

MANY GERMANS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Paris.—It is reported from Mainz that as a consequence of information by soldiers the French Police have discovered a Communist conspiracy to distribute antimilitarist propaganda among the French troops and it is stated that over seventy arrests have been made including many Germans.—Reuter.

GERMAN SEAMEN STRIKE EXTENDS,

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The strike of German seamen has extended to Middlesborough. Strikers are receiving pay from the Union of Sailors and Firemen and have posted pickets. Three ships are held up, and others will probably be delayed.—Reuter.

GERMAN CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Berlin.—The President of the Board of Directors of the Reuten Bank has informed the Finance and Foreign Ministers that stabilisation of German currency cannot be effected if it is necessary to continue to pay the costs of the garrisons in the occupied territories, as these cannot be met by loans or available resources, and meeting them would lead to further inflation. Ministers have promised to submit the matter to the Cabinet.—Reuter.

FRENCH BAN ON FOREIGN GOODS

LONDON, Jan. 23.

Paris.—Mr. Poincare has tabled a Bill, authorising the prohibition of the importation of foreign goods not corresponding with the national necessities with a view to the restoration of the franc.—Reuter.

BACK FROM CEYLON.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S IMPRESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Mahomed, Dr. Kitchlew, Bi Amman and the party returned to Madras to-day after a visit to Ceylon and Tamil Nadu districts. They told a "Swarajya" representative that their visit to Ceylon was quite successful. They said that the Ceylonese naturally want to preserve their individuality but they seemed to have no objection to form an integral part of the future United States of India. They were promised nearly two lakhs of rupees for the Khilafat funds and as a first instalment, they received fifty thousand in cash.

KHADDAR BOARD MEMBERS AT TIRUPATI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TIRUPATI, Jan. 24.

The Khaddar Board members Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, Shankerlal Banker and others arrived here this noon and Mr. Narasimhachariar, municipal chairman, garlanded them. They were taken to their residence in a procession. Addresses will be presented to them in the evening by the municipality, district Congress Committee, and district Khaddar Board.

ANDHRA P. C. C AT WORK.

TO ENROL 2 LAKHS MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRA, Jan. 23.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has resolved to enlist two lakhs of Congress members and enrol two thousand volunteers.

Dr. Subramanyam was re-elected to the All-India Congress Committee in place of Mr. A. B. Chowdari resigned.

Congress propaganda work would begin from the first of February and would continue up to the end of April and Rs. 500 per month for each district was sanctioned for those three months. It was resolved to borrow seven lakhs of rupees from All-India Khaddi Board, for stocking cotton and produce khaddar therefrom.

The organisation of a Provincial Volunteer Board was postponed pending the resolution of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee regarding A'l India Volunteer Board.

(Continued from column 6.)

medical relief and training facilities in Bombay will be most willingly given.

I now have much pleasure in declaring this Dispensary open, and in doing so on behalf of those many thousands who will benefit by it, I offer the most sincere thanks to the generosity of those who have made so valuable an Institution possible."

His Excellency then opened the Building amidst riging cheers and applause and inspected it and the compound for sometime. The Building is erected on plot No. 629 of the Improvement Trust, Dadar—Matunga Estate, situated on the North of the Dadar Tram Terminus and East of the King's Way, and occupies a very attractive, central and beautiful position.

In moving a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Temulji regretted the unavoidable absence of Her Excellency Lady Wilson on account of her engagement elsewhere in connection with the Baby Week and paid a tribute to His Excellency's eminent qualifications as a trained administrator.

Col. Hooton, in a short speech, seconded the motion, which was carried with loud acclamation.

His Excellency, after being presented with a boquet by Miss Homai Dinshaw Nariman, motored away amidst cheers. The gathering then dispersed to have a sight of the Building.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

OPENING OF A DISPENSARY BUILDING.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH

The opening ceremony of the Bai Pirojbai Nusserwanji Wadia Building of the Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia Charitable Dispensary at Dadar was held yesterday at 5-30 p.m. amid a large and distinguished gathering of Parsi ladies and gentlemen. His Excellency Col. Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay who performed the pleasant function of opening the Charitable Dispensary building arrived punctually at 5-30 p.m. accompanied by his A.D.C. and was received by Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Lady Jehangir, Hon. Justice Kajiji, Col. Hooton, Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay, Mr. Delves, and others and conducted, admist cheers, to a specially erected wooden platform.

Sir Temulji B. Nariman, a Trustee of the N. J. Wadia Charity Fund, in welcoming His Excellency gave a brief sketch of the life of the late Mr. N. J. Wadia, referred to his various Charitable works in Bombay and paid a glowing tribute to his liberal-heartedness and keenness on Medical relief. In course of his speech he said:

"A large number of Parsi landlords are now obliged to become tenants, as they sold their ancestral properties some years ago owing to a fabulous rise in the price of land and building, and their properties, having been acquired by Hindoo and Mahomedan landlords a very large number of poor and middle-class Parsis have become homeless and Zoroastrian Building Society, and the Parsi Central Association Building Society have very wisely taken up about 120 plots on this Improvement Trust estate at favourable rates and are using their best endeavours to encourage middle class Parsis to build on these plots and form a Parsi Colony.

To help them in their noble work I have built this building which your Excellency has been very graciously pleased to open this afternoon, which will be partly used for a charitable dispensary. I have already engaged duly qualified medical practitioner on condition that he should reside on one of these plots and thus become available night and day. I have also made arrangements for opening a free school for Parsi children residing in this colony and if necessary a Reading Room. The immediate wants of those residing in this Parsi Colony are thus satisfied. It now rests with your Excellency's Government to provide efficient Police as the Pathan terrorism has frightened a large number of Parsis from occupying these distant plots. The Building Society would be grateful to your Excellency if your Excellency's Government can see their way to reduce the rate of interest charged to them for the loans given to the Society and thus reducing the burden of rents on poor tenants."

He then requested His Excellency to open the dispensary building.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Sir Temulji Nariman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I can assure you that it gives me the greatest pleasure to be here this afternoon in order to perform the opening ceremony of this Charitable Dispensary, and I very much regret that my wife is not able to be present with me as she has another engagement in connection with Baby Week.

I heard with the greatest interest the very eloquent speech which you, Sir, have just delivered, and I should like to pay my tribute, which I feel sure will be subscribed to by everyone in Bombay, to the great generosity of the Wadia family, the members of which, in past generations and in the present, have done so much to help the sick and the poor, particularly in this great City. I feel that I am echoing the views of everyone when I say that the great trust which was confided to you and the Trustees by Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Wadia has been carried out in the manner in which they, in their liberal-heartedness and generosity, would have wished, and the Community in general owes to the Wadia family, and to the Trustees, and to you, a great debt of gratitude.

With regard to this building which I am asked to open, Bombay is, undoubtedly, expanding with great rapidity and must inevitably continue to do so. The need for medical relief is urgent, and I cannot imagine any better form of expenditure of money held in trust than that it should be used for the relief of suffering and for medical assistance and advice, such as its now provided by this building and the services of the Resident Medical Practitioner.

You have put two requests to me, firstly with regard to the Police, and secondly with regard to the rate of interest charged to the Building Society on loans.

With regard to the Police, the question of the Pathan terrorism has been, as you are aware, before Government for some time, and I am glad to say that up to the present no less than 180 Pathans have been deported as undesirables, and I will undertake that the sternest measures are taken with those Pathans who terrorise the neighbourhood. The Commissioner of Police assures me that he is doing all in his power to combat this danger.

With regard to the reduction of the rate of interest on loans, I can only say at the present time that this matter is receiving the most earnest consideration of the Financial Department of Government; and while I am not to-day in a position to make any definite statement, I can assure you that the representations which you have made will receive the most sympathetic consideration.

As perhaps you may aware, I referred in the first speech which I made on landing in Bombay to the urgent question of medical relief in this City, and I was glad to hear the remarks which you, Sir, made in this connection, for there is I presume hardly any one who can speak with greater authority on the medical needs of Bombay and of the necessity for improving the teaching facilities for medical students. I hope you will believe that I have not been inactive in this matter during the past few weeks, and I have just left a Conference which has been discussing this most important question. When I was in England I had the opportunity of seeing the President of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, and I also saw Sir Norman Walker, of whom you have spoken. I therefore came to Bombay with some idea of the great difficulties which were being experienced both as regards hospital accommodation and adequate training for medical students, and I feel sure that in any efforts which may have to be made by Government or the Municipal Corporation to remedy a situation which cannot be considered a creditable one to this great and important City, both Government and the Municipal authorities will have the whole-hearted support of every class of the community. I could detain you at considerable length this afternoon on this subject. I could give you facts and figures showing how small is the number of available beds for hospital case in this City as compared with other great Cities in the civilised world. I could emphasise the remarks which you have made, Sir, with regard to the utterly inadequate facilities for the housing and the teaching of medical students, but I feel that this is not the time or the place for me to do so. I can only assure you in reply to the remarks which you have made that any efforts which I personally can give towards the provision of adequate

(Continued in column 5.)

TARIFF BOARD.

STORES DEPT. METHODS.

MR. KIRKHOPE'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 22.

Remarkable evidence was recorded today, by the Tariff Board which is now sitting in Delhi. Mr. K. M. Kirkhope, Officiating Chief Controller of Stores, assisted by Mr. R. R. Reaks gave useful information regarding the methods of purchase of stores for the departments of the Government, and the policy that dictated it since the Stores Department was organised. It had been performing useful work, said Mr. Kirkhope, in answer to the President and that it was slowly adding to its purchasing activities. The ultimate ideal of the Department was to make purchases for all the departments of the Government of India, of stores that could be purchased in India. The local Governments might employ the Department as their agents.

President:—"How far do instructions of the Government issued for guidance of the Department require that important articles purchased in India should be of Indian materials?"

Mr. Kirkhope—The underlying object of the rules is to utilize the products and manufactures of India for the purposes of the State to the fullest extent compatible with economy and efficiency. Hence the rules provide that preference shall be given to Indian products and o articles manufactured in India from materials produced in the country over foreign products and manufactures provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose and the price is not unfavourable. Articles manufactured in India either wholly or substantially from imported materials are also to be given preference over foreign manufactures if the price is as low as that at which articles of similar quality can be obtained through the Stores Department in England and provided that the materials employed are subject to such tests and inspections as may be prescribed by the Government. Thus the rules while giving preference to Indian products and manufactures do not preclude the purchase in India of articles which are produced or manufactured abroad. The purchase however of articles of this class is subject at present to various restrictions as regards price. quality etc."

BENEVOLENT INTENTION TOWARDS INDIAN MANUFACTURERS.

President: "You said Indian manufactures are given preference when prices are not unfavourable and quality is sufficiently good there is a taint of suggestion in that statement that there must be a benevolent intention towards the Indian manufacturer.

Mr. Kirkhope: "We do our best to foster Indian industries and from that point of view we do consider the rule benevolently."

President:—"Apart from that general rule have you any instructions about any specific article where you should show an attitude of benevolent intention?"

Mr. Kirkhope:—"No."

President:—"Can you quote any concrete case where you showed such intention?"

Mr. Kirkhope:—"Recently there was a call for tenders for certain number of cranes for the Sukkur Barrage Project. Certain manufacturers in India quoted exactly to our specification and certain importers also gave similar quotations and we purchased the cranes locally."

President:—"Can you give an instance of irrigation project where the British manufacturer had actually to do much less work in regard to assembling and erection of works than the Indian manufacturer?"

Mr. Kirkhope:—"I am afraid we have not got any instance of that sort. We stipulate that erection should be done on the site by the manufacturer whether he is Indian or English."

President:—"Has your department been granted power to control specifications so as to ensure that articles produced in India are not unfairly prejudiced?"

Mr. Kirkhope:—"The intention is that the Stores Department shall prepare specifications in consultation with the consuming departments concerned for all classes of stores which it purchases and will also advise departments who are permitted to purchase any special classes of stores direct in the preparation of the specifications for such stores. The specifications must obviously be iramnation and shlu cmfwyp slu mpvbpstnharf in preparing them the department will certainly, whenever this is possible, draw them up to meet the capacity of the Indian manufacturers. Thus for example, the department in all ordinary cases permits the use of acid or basic steel indifferently thought acid steel has heretofore alone been permitted in many specifications current in India. Again to suit manufacturing conditions in some cases built up girders have been accepted in place of rolled sections, or extra joints have been allowed in plate girders."

SOME ADMISSIONS.

Next came the turn of Mr. Ginwala, who monopolised most of the time of the committee in eliciting some important information from Mr. Kirkhope. Witness admitted that at present sufficient use was not made of the Stores Department. But he added amidst laughter, that curiously enough it was only those departments which were not compelled to make purchases through the stores department that were making most use of it.

Mr. Ginwala:—"In answer to the President you said that the Department is precluded from making purchases of imported articles and you have also admitted that you are purchasing manufactured articles. Now you know that, locally the finished article is sometimes made out of imported materials for which the manufacturer has to pay duty. The local manufacturer has to pay say a duty of ten per cent. on the materials he uses whereas the finished product comes out here at a duty of two and a half per cent. You would take into account only the duty of two and half per cent. in comparing the prices whereas as a matter of fact the manufacturer had to pay ten per cent. In a case like this is it not unfair to the Indian manufacturer?"

Mr. Kirkhope:—"Obviously it is not fair; generally about sixty per cent. of the finished article is made from imported materials."

Mr. Ginwala:—"Then would you give preference to such an article inspite of the increased cost for you have to purchase in the cheapest market?"

Mr. Kirkhope:—"I can commit myself to the expression of any opinion in a case of that kind but I feel sure that when such a case is put before the Government in that light they would accept it as a reasonable calculation."

Mr. Ginwala:—"But your rules if literally followed do not meet the requirements of the Indian manufacturers."

INDIAN MANUFACTURER AT DISADVANTAGE.

Mr. Kirkhope:—"I see the rules do place the Indian manufacturer on a less advantageous basis than the home manufacturer. But I don't think the Government will refuse to support us if such calculations are made."

Mr. Ginwala observed that it would be a very good thing if Government would do it because there were complaints that in comparing these prices the duty of imported materials was not taken into account."

Mr. Ginwala:—"You have said that the mandate of the Legislature is to purchase in the cheapest and otherwise most suitable markets and that you are guided by this principle. I think that is going beyond what the Assembly meant. I remember that debate in the Assembly; it chiefly turned on the statement made by Sir William Meyer before the Acworth Committee that he had to buy in the British market even though some of the things could have been bought on the Continent at cheaper rate. It was in that connection that the Assembly said that the articles should be purchased in the cheapest market. It had no reference to the Indian market.

Mr. Kirkhope:—"When we compare prices we are not merely comparing British and Indian prices but also French and Belgian prices. In fact we have got American machinery in competition with the British machinery."

Mr. Ginwala: But my point is that the decision of the Assembly had hardly any reference to buying in the cheapest market where the Indian manufacturer was concerned. The Assembly never said that preference should not be given to the Indian manufacturer because there is a small difference in the prices

Mr. Kirkhope:—"We understand that no preference is to be given to the Indian manufacturer on the question of price. That is how we interpreted that resolution."

Mr. Ginwala:—"Then may I take it that even when there is a slight difference between the Indian price and the foreign price you accept the lower price?"

Mr. Kirkhope:—"My answer is that we are guided by price. There is no preference to the Indian manufacturer on the ground of cost. But there is preference to the Indian manufacturer provided all other things are equal."

Mr. Ginwala:—"There is a complaint that even when the price and quality are the same as those of the English manufacture, orders are sent Home. Does your department plead guilty to that charge?"

Mr. Kirkhope:—"Certainly not."

Professor Kale:—"But is there any truth in the complaint itself?"

Mr. Kirkhope:—"I can only say this that whenever there is an indent placed by any other purchasing department with the Director-General of Stores for anything which we believe can be manufactured in India we write to the indenting officer and suggest that he should procure the article in India provided the price is reasonable. In fact there have been cases in which we have succeeded in suspending the orders till the article is obtained in India (here Mr. Kirkhope showed to the Board a list containing such instances and pointed out that they referred to lubricating oil, corrugated iron, coal tar etc.).

Mr. Ginwala:—"Do you get direct complaints from the manufacturers in India when such orders are placed?"

Mr. Kirkhope:—"We had no complaints with reference to our department but against other purchasing departments we have not investigated many cases of that nature but we have invariably brought to the notice of the purchasing officers the existence of facilities for purchase in India. In many cases we have succeeded in having the orders cancelled. (At this stage Mr. Mather explained a case in which the indent for light rails required for military works and ordered with British manufacturers about eighteen months ago was noticed by the stores department who wrote to the Tata Company and eventually got the necessary supply).

Professor Kale:—"Is it contemplated to transfer's much of the London Department's work to yours.?"

Mr. Kirkhope:—"This question refers to the Industries Department who can be asked on it.

The Board then adjourned. It will examine Mr. Hindly Chief Commissioner of Railways on Friday.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 21.

The first non-official business sitting in the Council or State is on the 4th February, i.e. one day earlier than in the Legislative Assembly.

Two resolutions have been ballotted for discussion on that day. The first is by the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna for a committee consisting of a majority of non-official Indians to make a full and detailed survey of the economic conditions of the people of India, with special reference to the condition of the agricultural population, with a view to finding out the average annual income per head of the population, particularly of the agricultural population and to enquire into and report on the measures that should be adopted to reduce as far as possible, the existing destitution and poverty in the country, and to raise the average economic level of the masses of the people.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Karandikar will recommend to Government to take effective steps to secure the immediate release of Mr. Gandhi.

Among several questions which Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas has given notice of is one asking whether any report has been submited by the Alliance Bank Inquiry Committee appointed by the Bank's General meeting in Calcutta and, if so, that it be laid on the table.

BEHAR PROV. HINDU SABHA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
PATNA, Jan. 23.

The Executive Committee of the Behar Provincial Hindu Sabha met yesterday and unanimously elected Jagatguru Shankaracharaya Sree Swami Bharathi Krishna Tirtha of Shardapith President of the forthcoming session of the Behar Provincial Hindu Sabha to be held at Darbhanga on 10th and 11th February. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Swami Shradhanand, Vachaspati Dindayalu Sharma and Pandits and Sanyasi leaders are invited.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

According to the figures for India's foreign trade in December, imports amounted to 1542 lakhs and exports, including re-exports, to 3094 lakhs. Net imports of private treasure were 57 lakhs and the balance of trade including enfaced rupee paper was 1227 lakhs in favour of India.

MADRAS COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 22.

The next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will be held on 5th February. It is understood the Government of India have sanctioned the introduction of the Madras Irrigation Bill in the Legislative Council and the bill is likely to be introduced during the next sitting of the Council.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

WHO'S WHO IN THE CABINET.

BEN SPOOR.

Mr. Ben C. Spoor, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and Chief Whip, M.P. for the Bishop Auckland Division Durham, which he wrested from the Liberals in 1918. He was for many years business as wholesale ironmonger. During the war he was Commissioner of Y.M.C.A. for the Mediterranean and Salonica. Mr. Spoor takes considerable interest in Indian affairs and he came to India, along with Col. Wedgwood and Mr. Holford Knight, as fraternal delegate of the Labour Part to the Indian National Congress held Nagpur. In delivering the fraternal greetings of the British Labour Patry, Mr Spoor said: "However hostile might be the British Government, the Labour movement of Britain is whole-heartedly with you in your fight for your liberty. As a Labour movement we have been committed to the principle of self-determination and its application to all parts of the world as long as we are in existence. . . . There is no room for doubt as to the real attitude of British Labour. We want to see India really free. . . . . May I say also, Mr. President, in closing that we want cooperation between the peoples India and the peoples of Britain, because the West cannot do without the East. . . The West needs the East as much as th East needs the West. I pray to God tha the day is not far distant when yo people will secure real freedom, political economic and spiritual. When you have secured that freedom it may be that we people in the West will also secure ou freedom by your help when the time comes. And when that time comes hope that we will get beyond the little cry of India for the Indians and Britain for the British. I hope that day will reveal a new slogan a worthier one a better one —not India for the Indians nor Britain for the British, but the whole world for free humanity."

C. G. AMMON.

Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P., for North Camberwell, was a Post Office sorter and organising Secretary of the Union of Post workers and a member of the L. C. C. H was elected for the constituency in 1922 having previously been defeated in 1918.

MAJOR ATLEE.

Major C. R. Atlee is a barrister and a lecturer in social science at the London School of Economics. In early life he was an Imperialist and tariff reformer, but joined the Labour Party in 1908 and was the first Labour Major of Stepney, from the Limehouse Constituency of which he has been chosen to Parliament..

W.. LEACH.

Mr. W. Leach, Under-Secretary for Air is a Bradford worsted manufacturer. He was chairman of the Finance Committee the City Council three years ago, when the Socialists were the largest party in the Council, and was concerned in schemes which were for the benefit of the working-class. He was elected by the Central Division of Bradford.

A. GREENWOOD.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., for Nelso and Colne, was formerly a lecturer on Economics and has acted as General Secretary to the Labour Party's Advisory Committees. Among other positions which he has held are Assistant Secretary to th Reconstruction Committee, Ministry of Reconstruction and Vice-Chairman of th Minister of Health's and Consultative Council on general health questions.

MARGARET BONDFIELD.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, Parliamentary Secretary of Labour, is the first woman president of the Trade Union Congress, having been elected to that office in September last. In 1898 she was appointed assistant secretary to the Shop Assistants Union and since that time she has been educated at Charterhouse and was movement. Miss Bondfield is also the Secretary to the National Federation women workers She attended the Labour Conventions at Washington in 1919 and Geneva in 1921 as a British representative. In the last elections she wrested Northampton for Labour from the National Liberals, whose candidate, the Rt. Hon'ble C. A. McCurdy, a staunch Lloyd Georgian, was sent to the bottom of the poll.

ARTHUR PONSONBY.

Mr. A. A. H. W. Ponsonby, M.P., for Brightside Division of Sheffield is the son of the late General Sir Henry Ponsonby. He was educated at Eton and Balliol. From 1906-8 he was principal Private Secretary to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, having spent ten years in the Diplomatic Service. He was Liberal M. P. for Stirling Burghs from 1908-18.

A. V. ALEXANDER.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, is M. P. for the Hilsborough Division of Sheffield. He is a leader of the Cooperative movement, having been the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cooperative Union. He led an agitation against the application of the Corporation profits tax to cooperative Societies.

PATRICK HASTINGS..

Mr. Patrick Hastings, K.C., Attorney-General, is M.P. For Wallsend, from which he was first elected in 1922. He was educated at Charterhouse and was a mining engineer and journalist till he was called to the Bar in 1904. Mr. Hastings is one of the busiest lawyers in England and as Junior Counsel quickly made his mark. He was made K. C. in 1920 and has also seen military service, having served in the South African war.

W. GRAHAM.

Mr. W. Graham, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, is M.P. for Edinburgh (Central). A graduate of Edinburgh University, he is an authority on economics.. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Income-Tax and various other Government Commissions and Committees. He took a leading part in Scottish Legislation.

J. STEWART....

Mr. James Stewart, Under-Secretary for Health, is M. P. for St. Rollox. He started life as a hairdresser and now is owner of two businesses in Glasgow. He is a member of the Glasgow Town Council.

J. J. LAWSON.

Mr. John James Lawson, Financial Secretary to the War Office is M. P. for the Chesterle-Street Division of Durham. He was born in 1881 and at the age of 12 worked in the mine. He is an active trade union leader. He has served as an alderman on the Durham County Council.

W. LUNN.

Mr. W. Lunn, Parliamentary Secretary of Overseas Trade, is a native of Rothwell, which he represents in Parliament. He has been actively associated with the Yorkshire Miners' Association and with local public affairs.

MORGAN JONES.

Mr. Morgan Jones, Parliamentary Secretary of Education, represents Caerphilly in Glamorgan. He was a school teacher from 1908 to 1916. He was imprisoned as a conscientious objector during the war. He is a representative for Wales on the National Administrative Council of the International Labour Party, a member of the Glamorganshire County Council and a Baptist lay preacher.

ROBERT RICHARDS.

Prof. Robert Richards, Under-Secretary of State for India, represents the Wrexham Division of Denbigh, which he won for Labour in 1922. He is the son of a mine-worker. A graduate of Cambridge University he was appointed a lecturer at Glasgow University and occupied the Chair of Economics at Bangor University till his latest appointment.

SYDNEY ARNOLD.

Mr. Sydney Arnold. Under-Secretary for Colonies, was Liberal M. P. for Holmfirth Division of West Riding and later for Penistone Division. from 1912 to 1921. He was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the President of the Board of Education and to the Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

R. J. DAVIES.

Mr. R. J. Davies, Under-Secretary for Scotland, is M. P.. for Westhoughton. He was a leading Labour Member of the Manchester City Council and Secretary of the National Union of Distributive and Allied workers.

F. O. ROBERTS.

Mr. F. O. Roberts, Minister for Pensions, represents West Bromwich. He was born at East Haddon in Northamptonshire in 1876 and educated at the local National School. He is a J. P. for Northampton Borough and Secretary of the Midland District Typographical Association.

EMANUEL SHINWELL.

Mr. E. Shinwell, Parliamentary Secretary of Mines, is M. P., for Linlithgow, which he is representing since 1922. He is a Jew and Secretary of the British Seafarers' Union. He is a leader of the extreme Socialists on the Clyde and was a prominent speaker at the time of the suspension of the four Labour M. P.'s last year.

W. R. SMITH.

Mr. Walter R. Smith, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, was returned for Norwich along with Miss D. Jewson, defeating Lt.-Com. E. Hilton Young and G. H. Roberts, the sitting members. He is a J. P. for Norwich and was for many years on the Norwich City Council.. He was president of the National Union of Agricultural Workers till recently and also organiser of the National Boot and Shoe Operatives' Union. whose nominee he is in Parliament.

KHANDESH KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
JALGAON PETH, Jan. 22.

The working body of the District Congress Committee, East Khandesh, resolved to call a meeting of the general body as well as of the prominent men and Congress workers of the District on 3rd. February to decide the date and the place of the conference for the holding of the Provincial Khilafat Conference and Akhil Maharashtra Mulshi Parishad. A grand Khadi exhibition is being contemplated.

Lala Lajpat Rai on his way to Calcutta from Bombay broke his journey at Nagpur on Tuesday morning.

CRISIS IN THE C. P. COUNCIL.

DR. MOONJE DEFENDS OBSTRUCTION.

GOVERNOR'S "ILLEGAL ACTION"

In the course of his speech on the 'No-confidence' motion in the Ministers of the C. P. Government, Dr. B.S. Moonje, leader of the C.P. Swarajya Party, said:—

My Hon. friend Mr. Mitchell has accused us of political insincerity. Have I taken you aright? .....This is not personal, this is purely constitutional, and I am taking it from a constitutional point of view. Political insincerity—we, the members of the Swaraj Party, are politically insincere; that is exactly what is meant. I want to ask him—and let him think out in his calmer moments—whether he, as a servant under this Reformed constitution, not individually, is not more insincere than the Swaraj Party. The Swaraj Party's creed has been before the Nation, for so many months. They have given a pledge to the nation that they will not accept office until this system of Government is mended suitably to the wishes of the people on the principle o self-determination and they are carrying it out; and it is to the credit of this province that it is the first to carry out what they have promised to their electors and to demonstrate the success of their programme. The Act was based upon the Royal wish—it was a big wish, a very extensive wish. It was corroborated by the Joint Committee's Report—that extensiveness was maintained. Then Royal wishes incorporated into the Government of India Act, of 1919 with a vagueness of language, and a set of rules. The Rules framed under that Act took away with the left hand what was given by the right hand. Now pray who is insincere? Am I insincere or the framers of this constitution, the framers of the Rules, and those who have given us this constitution. .....Now an attempt has been made to throw the whole responsibility for this constitutional crisis upon my party. There was no need to make the attempt. It was an admitted fact. It was a predetermined attempt on our part to bring about such a crisis. It is in this Council I am proud to say that the first opportunity has come which we were anxiously waiting for, to bring about a crisis, to bring about a situation where constitutionally the Government cannot proceed further unless it exercises its executive powers which are based upon the military strength it possess.

METHODS OF SWARAJYA PARTY.

We are told that our motive is to exert pressure on the Government by the power of majority, which we possess. There is a desire in high circles to see as to how we exercise that pressure. There is a saying in Sanskrit which means: "What is learnt of the Guru, the teacher, is practised upon the teacher himself by the pupil." My English friends know very well how they extracted their constitution from the unwilling hands of King John. Their method of extracting it was different, was a method based upon force. My method and the swaraj Party's method of extracting further concessions, of expanding my constitution, is constitutional, is non-violent, is more human, and is based upon the laws of love and the principles of Ahimsa. His Excellency the Governor has blessed those who are constitutionalists. Now, gentlemen, you see who are constitutionalists and who are unconstitutionalists in this Hall, you or we the members of the Swaraj Party? On the admission of the Home Member, "We are within the four corners four corners of the constitution," and you "seemingly unconstitutional." When the report of this speech of mine goes to His Excellency the Governor he will perceive that he was correct in his prophecy of welcoming the constitutionalists, that it is really we who are true constitutionalists at heart, in speech and in action, that we know how constitutions are to be made, how rights are to be secured and how concessions are to be extracted.

A PARALLEL FROM THE UPANISHADS.

I am just reminded of a little story in the Upanishads which I will relate, for the better understanding of the situation. There was a small fish in a river. A rishi went to the river for making his pooja, and that small fish came into the palm of his hand. He was pleased to see that little fish moving on the palm of his hand, and said to himself. "I will place it in my lota". He placed it in his lota. The next day he found that it had grown and the lota could not contain it. He placed it in a big tub. The next day he found that the big tub could not contain it. So he placed it in a big tank. On the fourth day he found that the big tank could not contain it. Eventually he had to go to an ocean and to place that fish in the wide ocean. Our demands are like that; our demands for extracting concessions for our constitution are like that. We began our political life like a small fish in 1919, and I am glad the vitality of my Indian countrymen is such that in such a short time they have grown so big that this Legislative Council cannot contain them, the whole constitution of the Government of India Act cannot contain them. They have outgrown the constitution itself,—the Reformed constitution. They have to go beyond the wide ocean to provide accommodation for this big enormously grown fish. And this is our aim, this is our attempt. My Hon'ble friend Sir M.V. Joshi and I are both Indians, let him not be terrified; let him not be obsessed with false fears of how the Englishmen will take our actions in the Legislative Council. "Will they not be displeased and disappointed and say that we are bad fellows and even rascals—such ideas need not be taken into consideration and need not frighten you out of your wit. You and I are Indians, I recognise no difference between you and me if I scratch you I find me in you and if you scratch me you shall find yourself in me. I find your and my politics the the same, only our temperaments are different. I can tell you my friend, that you need not be observed with what Colonel Wedgwood will think of us when he assumes the portfolio of Secretary of State for India. Our determined attempt shall be to carry on our work in the Legislative Council strictly within the constitution, forcing every time. the Government, to act unconstitutionally and even illegally—these are the methods by which we shall be able to extract the concessions which our English friends have extracted by other methods from King John.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO H H. THE MAHARAO OF CUTCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is nearly three years since I had the pleasure of publicly addressing and admonishing Your Highness on the eve of your departure for Europe to take your place in the then session of the Imperial Conference, and over two years since I had the pleasure of coming to present to you a Memorial on behalf of the Cutchi people, which you had not the common courtesy even to accept or reject, in spite of first having given me and my co-memorialist an appointment to wait upon Your Highness for the purpose. Many things have happened in these three years, and if I take up pen to-day to address Your Highness, it is with the full knowledge and consciousness of things that have happened in the interval. For one thing, the Government of India, (shall I describe them as your masters, or your allies? I wonder) have rammed down the throats of their old tame Legislature, a Princes' Protection Bill, and I hope and trust Your Highness will fully avail yourself of the "Protection" that measure affords you and your tribe. For another, the same Government of India have deposed Your Highness' confrere, the Maharaja of Nabha for acts and omissions, which, were they made rigorously the standard code of princely behaviour, cannot fail to arouse the most lively apprehensions in the minds of Your Highness and his friends of equal degree. And, on the top of all, Your Highness must be aware, in the three years' grace you have done nothing, positively nothing, that could for a moment sustain the hope of a psychological miracle consisting in a radical, constitutional reform in Your Highness' behaviour and administration. So Your Highness must perceive I have every excuse to resume my role of the candid friend, however unpalatable it may be.

As I said I am writing with the full consciousness of the "protection" Your Highness is now able specially to claim against a possible, (though I can assure Your Highness, an entirely unintentional) excess of loyalty to my native country which might betray itself into my expressions of admiration or criticism. But, I ask Your Highness, in all sincerity, is it just, is it decorous, for a ruler of your age and standing, to associate with a favourite of such habits, as report commonly bespeaks your chauffeur-friend to be possessed of? Your Highness must remember, it is not, for persons in your unfortunate position, a matter simply of your private friendship. The personal likes and dislikes of rulers ,when they take the form of exaggerated favouritism, cannot but rebound upon the well-being of the entire community; and the recoil is likely to be fraught with the most dangerous consequences, in proportion as the ruler enjoys absolute powers, which his favourite usurps and abuses. Against the particular favourite Your Highness has chosen to patronise in defiance of the public opinion all around and about you, there are the gravest charges of an abuse of authority, which Your Highness has not only suffered to take place, but which there is no one else to check and suppress. Does Your Highness remember the history of Mulhar Rao Gaekwad? And are you prepared to permit an impartial commission of inquiry into these allegations? I have already offered, and the offer of course remains open till you choose to avail yourself of it, to abide a public trial under the Princes' Protection Bill, should Your Highness be pleased to take notice of this my humble and most respectful representation. But should Your Highness avoid the luxury of an open trial in a British Court of Law, under a mistaken notion of false propriety, I would suggest your permitting an independent inquiry by, as we say in our legislatures in British India, "a mixed commission of inquiry, consisting of officials and non-officials with a majority of non-officials", By officials in this sense I mean British Indian officials and by non-officials, such of the Cutchis of known integrity and independent position or temperament, as would not suffer themselves to be bought out, as every one in your Highness' position must know how to buy out. The Commission must further be empowered, if it is to do any good at all, to take evidence in your own territories, and be in a position to assure the witnesses appearing before them, that they would in no event be prosecuted and persecuted for having given evidence before such a commission. You will agree, my dear Rao Saheb, (pardon me, if this sounds impertinent, but you know the force of the expression, don't you? It does not make you mine, nor dear, nor Rao Sahib, at least in the strict sense of the annual Honours List) that without such a facility, the inquiry would be of absolutely of no utility, and that without such an inquiry, Your Highness will not be able to escape the campaign of calumny to which you are openly or secretly treated by your friends or enemies at the present moment. Don't you agree? I hope you will see your way to acceding to this humble request, and spare me the mortification of addressing in this strain my own native ruler, once again in the grinning faces of our foreign masters of to-day.

Yours in friendship,
LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

A correspondent wires from Cawnpore:—It is expected that Sjt. Ganeshshankarji Vidyarthi will be released on the 29th of January from Naini Jail after serving one year's rigorous imprisonment. The Cawnpore Municipal Board has resolved to present an address to Sjt. Vidyarthiji in honour of his invaluable services to the motherland.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DECREE AGAINST TATA IRON CO.

F. E. Dinshaw ..... Plaintiff.

vs

The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ld. ... Defendants.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla.)

The plaintiff, who is a registered shareholder of 816 7½ per cent. cumulative 2nd preference shares of the defendant Company, instituted the present suit against the defendant Company for a declaration that the holders of the 2nd preference shares were entitled to a fixed cumulative preference dividend at 7½ per cent. per annum without deduction of super-tax and for an order that the defendant Company be directed to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 237-7 being the amount underpaid to him in respect of the dividend payable to him on 31st March, 1923.

The plaintiff filed this suit on behalf of himself and all the other shareholders of the 2nd preference shares of the defendant Company under the provisions of Order 1, Rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. B. J. Desai with the Hon. Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Taraporewala instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared on behalf of the defendant Company.

Mr. B. J. Desai on behalf of the plaintiff contended :—

(1) That super-tax and income-tax were two entirely different things.

(2) That the test as to whether the shareholders were liable to pay the super-tax, was whether the super-tax paid by the defendant Company, was paid on behalf of the shareholders or on its own behalf.

He therefore submitted that as the super-tax was taxable on the Company and not on the shareholders, the Company was not entitled to deduct the super-tax from the dividend payable to the 2nd preference shareholders.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, said that the sole question raised in this suit was whether the holders of the 7½ per cent. cumulative preference shares in the defendant Company were entitled out of the net profits of the Company to fixed cumulative preference dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum without any deduction of super-tax.

It appeared to his Lordship from the balance-sheet of the Company for the year 1921-22 that provision was made to the extent of Rs. 3,50,000 and a further sum of Rs. 2,12,261 for payment of income-tax and super-tax. It also appeared from the said balance-sheet that though the dividend payable on the 2nd preference shares was shown at 7½ per cent. in fact dividend was made after deducting super-tax. Both these facts were admitted by counsel for the defendant Company.

Proceeding further his Lordship said that the determination of the question before him rested on the provisions of Section 58 of the Income Tax Act of 1922, fro mwhich it was clear that the super-tax was payable by the assessee direct and that the assessee here was the defendant Company.

His Lordship, therefore, held that the holders of the 2nd prefecence shares were entitled to be paid 7½ per cent. per annum without any deduction of super-tax and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff with costs.

In conclusion his Lordship remarked that it was not necessary to restrain the defendant Company by an injunction as he had no doubt that the Company would carry out the order of the Court.

CAUSE LISTS.

(FRIDAY, January 25.)

BEFORE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

405-23—Merwanji K and Co, Soonderdas Padamsey a firm, Joharimal Rudmal a firm, Thakoredas and Co.

724-22—Bhaishankar K and G, Monji Haridas and Co, a firm, N M Karsondas and Co. a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

1733-21—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Mamooji Jehangir Cursetji Ghadially and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

110-23—Patel and Eze Sukhanand Brijmohan a firm, Mandlal Thakerseydas and ors. N C Dalal and Co.

4913-22—Thakoredas and Daru, Tyabhai Miyasaheb Mahomedbhai, Fazullabhai Saaikh Mahomedbhai Valli Alli Mulji Th. and Co.

2847-23—Bhaishankar K and G, Matubhai M Shah, Maneckji Jethabhai Vardhaman and ors. Amin and Desai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2887-23—Matubhai J and M, Muthuradas Canji Matani and ors. Hiralal A Budhdeo, Shah and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4570-23—Moticand and D Bhogilal Thacker chand Vadilal Nagardas v Mehta and Co For further directions Costs on Commissioner's Report.

387-23—Matubhai J and M Ramdas Ranchoddas v The Official Assignee of Bombay Amin and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

1828-21—M B Chothia, Abdul Karim Ebrahim vs P Crystal and Co, and ors, Captain and V. Raghvaya N and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

3075-23—Captain and V. Ibrahim Mahomed and another v Shaik Nasir Shaik Basalal and others Dallas and Co.

3357-23—Amin and D. Bai Nanibai widow Madhavji Morarji and other, Surajmal and Co, Payne and Co.

UNDEFENDED LONG CAUSE.

419-23—Crawford B and Co, Nestle Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Co, Lorimer Bros.

LONG CAUSES.

S C 1108/1194-21—Mehta L and Co. Walji Mauji and ors. vs Vali Mahomed Haji Gani and ors.

S C 1109/1895-21—Mehta L and Co. Walji Mauji and ors, vs Vali Mahomed Haji Gani and ors.

217-23—Thakoredas and Co, Chanaji Krishnaji Sukhraj Dogha Raghvaya N and Co.

197-23—Dapitary F and D, Rajabally Gulam Hussein and Bros. vs Ikeda and Co, Shamrao M and H.

133-23—Mehta L and Co. Girdhardas Cooverji vs Morarji Jairam Naranji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

272-23—Little and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas vs Ebrahim Abdulla Oosman, Ardeshir N D and Co.

1206-23—M B Chothia Thakur Ranchoddas Dhamji vs Jethabhai Jammadas and Co, Madhowji and Co.

136-23—Mulla and M, Chimaran Motiram, vs Bhikamchand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.

4416-21—Moticband and D, N K Jayakar, vs Harilal Vrajlal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1917-23—Soondlerdas and Co, Mutani Gordhandas Karsondas v Padamsey Ratansy, Mulla and M.

254-23—Parmanand Cl and J, Bhimji Dharamsey Shoparia v Shah Goculdas Liladhar and anr, Khanderao L and Co.

2886-21—Rajabhai and G, M M Kapti and Co v Vazir Haji Contractor, Purmanand and Co.

3286-19—Kanga and S, Amratlal Liladbar v Laxmibai widow and ors, Captain and

1244-23—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhai Bhagwanji v Ganiram Salechand, Mulla and M.

3239-19—Malvi M R and Co, Harsukhdas Jadhuraj v Gadgil Samant and Co, Dikshit M and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

2879-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Janco Hasan v Suleman Jamal, Matubhai J and M.

4017-21—Motichand and D, Goculdas Dewji v Gordhandas Kallianji, Ramanlal and H.

1221-20—Merwanji K and Co, Hurjiwan Dharsey and Co v Nanakchand Ishwarsing, Madhowji and Co.

4369-21—Manilal and K, Senubai alias Sulejabhamabai widow v Ganesh Pandurang Mulekar and anr, G B Pandia.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

3369-23—Daphtary F and D, F Friedman's Diamond Trading Co, vs Dutlal Murlidhar Gondka and ors, Crawford B and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSE.

2028-21—Mulla and M Perojsha Nusserwanji Mehta—The Diamond Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd and others.

5324-20—Dubash and Co, Khusaldas Girdhardas and Co v Thakar Narandas Dwarkadas, Amarchand and M.

CHITNIS—1. 24—1—24.

1664-21—Daphtary F and D—The Killachand Mills Ltd Jaitha Mulji and Co—Edgelow G W and Co.

1099-21—Dabholkar and Co Lakhmsey Lalaji and Co Shivmukhrao Unersingh—Mulla and M.

1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co Raghowji Purshotam and others—Madhavdas Goculdas—Mulla and M.

3031-19—Payne and Co Myamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani Parekh Dharamchand Maganlal—Motichand and D.

1668-21—Ardeshir H D and Co The Hindustan Coal Trading Co—C J Denentrocouts.

S C Ct. 317/4859-20—Daphtary F and D Umabhai Manibhai Nagarseth Ratansi Dossa—Chitnis K and M.

5060-22—Dubash and Co Ramgopal and Co Gudarmal Maharaji, Tyabji D and Co.

184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurumukhrai v Nandlal Thakersidas and ors, N C Dalal.

2361-23—Soonderdas and Co Ramchandra Vishnu Shinde v Harilal Vijbhukhandas, Dikshit M and Co.

2320-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Abdulla Nazerali Chaiwalla v Mahomedali Nazarali Chaiwalla, Malvi M R and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bossi and Co, Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo, Malvi M R and Co.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Madhowdas Goculdas Liladhar Pasta and anr v Ramzanali Salemahomed, Mulla and M.

494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco National Ultramarino vs Narandas Kishenchand and ors, M B Chothia.

1363-18 Dabholker and Co. Bai Yeshwantbhai, vs Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare, Chitnis M and K.

2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon Lord and Co, vs J D Mollah and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co vs Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V. Vegbai widow, vs Keshowji Mulji and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D. Bhaishanker K and G, Ardeshir H D and Co, Wadia G and Co.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, International Banking Corporation, v H. Pestonji and Co, Edgelom G W and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

S C 2760-23—Crawford B and Co, International Banking Corporation, v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelom G W and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, International Banking Corporation, v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelom G W and Co Merwanji K and Co.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT BILL.

PROTEST MEETING AT UDIPI

UDIPI, Jan. 22.

At the instance of several prominent Hindu visitors to Udipi who have come to witness the far-famed Pariyaya Ceremonial, from almost every part and province of India and representing all castes and creeds, a large gathering of Hindus numbering over 10,000 was called together to consider the various aspects of the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill. Mr. Vedajirao, Advocate, Bangalore was unanimously voted to the chair.

The President then called upon Messrs. Hosakoppa Krishnarao and U. S. Krishnabhatta to speak on the Bill. Accordingly Mr. Krishnarao spoke at some length on the general features of the bill and successfully exposed the hollowness of the Ministry's claim to improve the condition of the endowments with the aid of this ungenerously conceived, ill-drafted, revolutionary and inopportune piece of legislation. He pointed out that the intense Brahminophobia obsessing certain individuals gave birth to the bill and in the blindness caused thereby, these misguided individuals attempted to strike at the very root of the religion which has long been the solace not only of a few Brahmins but also of a vast majority of non-Brahmins who need not be ashamed of belonging to a religion which gave to India from among their own class such intellectual giants and men of world-wide reputation as Kalidasa, Ramadeo, Nanakadas and a host of others, poets, dramatists, historians and saints. He therefore emphasised on the necessity of all classes of people irrespective of caste and creed joining hands to defeat this obnoxious bill in the Legislative Council. He said that the people had to thank a Christian Governor and a Jewish Viceroy for even the small mercy of reconsideration of the bill by the newly constituted Council while our own Ministers who call themselves Hindus resolutely set their face against the proposals for reconsideration. He hoped that time would surely cool down the intensity of the anti-Brahmin feeling and that better sense prevailing in the Council, the bill would be thrown out in its entirety. Mr. U. C. Krishnabhat followed with a close disection, section by section of the bill, as the astute lawyer that he is and spoke in detail particularly on sections 1534, 35 and 36 relating to the budget and the moveable properties of the religious institutions. He said that our religious institutions were the repositories of our national wealth, a considerable amount of which by our short-sightedness and communal and inter-communal squabbles, we had lost in the past, to enrich diverse nationalities. At poor India's cost every nation maintains museums and other public institutions wherein are stored large collections of treasures of art and other valuables worth the value of kingdoms. Our museums are our temples. The bill, if forced on the temple authorities as law, would by the aid of the above sections connive at wholesale spoliation in no time. Religious freedom would also be hampered by vesting in the board, too much power of interference even in minor details of internal administration. He then referred to section 49 regarding arbitrary removal and appointment of trustees without any regard to vested rights and also section 59 regarding indiscriminate framing schemes for the Mutts and the temples and showed what amount of harm was calculated to be done if the bill unfortunately became law. He requested the Hindus not only of the province but of all over India to unite together and put forth their efforts to get this obnoxious Bill thrown out. The following resolutions were then put to the audience and were unanimously passed.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved that this meeting of the Hindus of the various parts and provinces of India assembled at Udipi emphatically protest against the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill passed by the last Legislative Council and now before the present Legislative Council, for reconsideration with reference to certain sections and is of deliberate opinion that the Bill is inopportune, inexpedient, undesirable, oppressive and conducive to corruption and is calculated to undermine the very foundation of the ancient and sacred Hindu religion.

(2). Resolved that the Bill is a direct contravention of the principle of religious neutrality vouchsafed to India by successive British Sovereigns and the British Parliament and ought not therefore to be countenanced by Their Excellencies the Governor of Madras and the Viceroy of India.

(3) Resolved that the President be authorised to telegraph the above resolutions to Their Excellencies the Governor of Madras and the Viceroy of India.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

BUSINESS FOR 1ST MEETING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

At the first business meeting of the Assembly on the first of February Government will probably introduce bills to amend the Indian Coinage Act 1906, the Income Tax Act 1922, Tariff Act 1894, Cotton Cess Act 1923 and the Indian Penal Code. It is expected that early in the Session a bill to constitute a Central Board of Revenue, a bill to amend the Passport Act 1920, Code of Civil Procedure 1908, and the Merchant Shipping Act 1923 as well as repealing and amending bills will be introduced. Further legislative proposals are under consideration, but it is not known whether the necessary bills will be ready for introduction during February and March.

Nominations for Deputy Presidentship will be received on 30th January and election will take place on 1st February.

Early in the session also there will be elections for the purpose of constituting committees on public accounts, finance and other standing advisory committees attached to the various departments of the Government of India. These elections will probably take place on the 6th, 11th, 13th and the 18th of February. A proposal to amend the standing order so as to provide for the quorum in the select committees on bills will probably be laid before the legislature early in the session.

Sir Robert Watson Smyth has resigned the membership of the Council of State and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been called upon to elect a successor before the 7th February.

FULL TEXT OF BILLS.

The full text of the resolutions to be moved in the Legislative Assembly on 5th February is now published. The first resolution will be moved by Diwan Bahadur Rangachariar to take at a very early date necessary steps including, if necessary, the procuring of the appointment of a Royal Commission for revising the Government of India Act so as to secure fo rIndia full self-Governing Dominion Status within the British Empire and provincial autonomy in the provinces.

Mr. S. K. Shunmugam Chettiar recommends that Mahatma Gandhi be immediately and unconditionally released.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia's resolution runs as follows. "That this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he should summon the leaders of all shades of political opinion in India to a Round Table Conference to discuss the present situation in the country with particular reference to constitutional advance, the release of Mr. Gandhi and other political prisoners and the settlement of the Akali trouble in the Punjab. This Assembly is convinced that, in order to arrive at a decision which would, while preventing a deadlock, make for the promotion of tranquility, confidence and prosperity throughout the whole country, such a conference between the representatives of the Government and of the public is necessary and that with a view to ensure its success by creating a feeling of goodwill in India and in view also of the growing weakness of Mr. M. K. Gandhi due to age and imprisonment, the Government may be pleased, pending the result of the conference and his ultimate release, to remove Mr. Gandhi from the jail and house him in a suitable and healthy place amid congenial surroundings and better climatic conditions."

THE CALCUTTA MURDER

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Whilst all right thinking men deplore and denounce the dastardly murder of Mr. Day at Calcutta, they also regret the panicky attitude betrayed by Europeans at the other end. Is that justified pcase? Let us see:

(1) Has any responsible Indian approved of this brutal act? No.

(2) Has any Indian Society or any Indian paper supported this act? No.

(3) Have Indians been silent spectators of this vicious attack? No. Three of them followed the culprit even at the risk of their life, and were severely wounded by the murderer.

(4) And have Indians kept away from the public meeting of Europeans? No. Have they not sympathised with them publicly? They have. Then, where is the justification for the Europeans of Calcutta to get so nervous, and to appeal to Government not to release political prisoners?

(5) Do the European leaders of Calcutta know the root cause of this periodical outburst of violence? Late Sir Narayen Chandavarkar had told us at the Moderate Conference, that after his close and careful examination of prisoners in Bengal, he had come to the conclusion, that a Policy of Repression was followed by crime and violence in Bengal, and that Reconciliation alone led to peace and order. This was the inference he drew from the political history of Bengal of the last fifty years.

(6) Will the leaders of European Community in Bengal realize this fact?

(7) Will they also bear in mind, how for years past, Indian women have been taken away from the Frontier Province and released after a ransom, and how Indians have borne this with forbearance?

(8) Do the Europeans realize, that by shutting up political prisoners in jail, they are unconsciously shutting out those, who would do their best to stamp out violence?

When will Europeans in India emulate the example of Hume and Wedderburn of Cotton and Caine? When, even like Mrs Hodgkinson, will they attend meetings of Indians, and co-operate with them on points of agreement? Verily, the self-imposed isolation of Europeans is baneful to all.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

THE MOSCOW SOVIET.

(Continued from page 6.)

But in July 1923 it rose to 16 roubles and 87 kopeks and in November 1923, to 25 roubles 22 kopeks, i. e., 79 per cent of the pre-war level, which was 29 roubles 30 kopeks. Wages, of course, are not the only thing; in addition the workers get railway and tram tickets at a reduced price, free supply of electric light and water in their lodgings, and a special dress during the hours they work in the factories. The railway worker, however, is getting much less, for this industry is not yet a paying concern, and has not only to maintain itself, but carry on the required repairs and improvements. The Government still subsidises this concern. The number of unemployed in the province is 100,000. This is apparently a big figure for a province. But when we deduct from this the number of the so-called "Soviet employees", amounting to 40,000, who were taken into State service during the days of military communism, i. e., before the application of the new economic policy, and who in pre-war days never were in Government service, the remaining number does not seem so formidable during a period of industrial slump. For Russia, that has been devastated by war and famine, 60,000 unemployed industrial workers cannot be considered as extraordinary, when in England, which has not undergone even the slightest shock in comparison with Russia, we find nearly one and a half millions unemployed. The Moscow Province, in spite of its drained resources, paid for the relief of its unemployed two and a half million gold roubles during the year under report.

Revival of Agriculture.

Agriculture shows a greater revival. In the province of Moscow, it exceeded even the pre-war level. Before the war 319,000 square dessiatins (one sq. dessiatin—2.7 acres) were under cultivation; during the year under report 501,000 sq. dessiatins were cultivated. Many new canals have been dug which did not exist before. The peasants are given seed and cash on credit for agricultural purposes. Some 10 new electric stations have been erected which supply such towns and big villages with electricity where no electric light was available before the war.

In 1913, 96,000 students were registered on the rolls of schools and colleges in Moscow City. During the year under report, this number rose to 144,000. In village and provincial town schools in 1913, there were 143,000 students; now there are 242,000. The average pay of the teacher has risen from 11 gold roubles to 33 gold roubles 50 kopeks, which as the speaker also admitted is still very low.

During the year under report, 33 versts (1 verst is equal to 1200 yards) of new tram lines, exclusively in the quarters of the City inhabited by workers, were opened, and 606 cars were running which carried 200 million passengers, in comparison with 800 cars of the pre-war period, carrying 260 million passengers.

During the same period, 200 hospitals were working in the province, to which were admitted 127,000 workers, who stayed there for three million days in all; 8,000 had to be refused admission for want of room; 4,000 workers were sent to the sanitoria, and 20,000 to the rest houses at the expence of the Government

House Shortage.

A City Bank has been established, whose capital has increased from 2½ million gold roubles to 7½ million gold roubles, in comparison with the previous year. (In some future article I shall deal with the working of the Bank in Russia.)

The housing problem (especially in Moscow) is very acute. But the sufferers are not exclusively the poor, as in the bourgeois countries. The space available now for residential purposes falls short of the pre-war standard by one million arshines of the space available by one million arshines square (1 arshine is equal to 24 inches), i.e. only two-thirds of the space available before the war can be utilised now. This is due in the first place, to the fact that many houses were destroyed during the civil war, and many for want of repairs fell into decay, and are being built only by degrees; and secondly, when the capital was transferred to Moscow, the Government departments and institutions occupied a number of others. Now every person is allowed a space of 10 arshines square. During the year under report, 20 big houses were newly rebuilt in the city of Moscow, and were given over to the workers of different factories for residence.

In addition to these activities, the Moscow Soviet did not lag behind in shouldering the burdens of the Union Government and of the World Proletariat. It spent one and a half million gold roubles for repairing the military barracks, and sent its quota of help in the form of grain to the Ruhr workers. After the report was finished, an address was presented to the Soviet by the Metal Workers and the young "Pioneer" Students. At the end of the meeting, the President congratulated the members, who were meeting there for the last time, on the success of their efforts during the past year, and after a short speech, in which he dwelt upon the present day world situation, and after the "International" had been sung, he declared the meeting closed.

ZAFAR HASAN.

Moscow, Nov. 20, 1923.
Therskeya 53.

CALCUTTA RENT ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

At a public meeting held to-day at the Dalhousie Institute, Mr. I. P. E. Pugh presiding, it was resolved that the Calcutta Rent Act should be extended for three years and that early steps be taken by legislation to remove the defects and anomalies in the present Act so that greater protection might be given to tenants.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

THE CONSTITUTION

Dr. N.S. Hardikar, General-Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal, communicates the following:—

Objects:— (a) To train and organise the people of India for National service and disciplined sacrifice with a view to the attainment of Swarajya by peaceful and legitimate means.

(b) To control and bring under uniform discipline all the existing Volunteer organisations and to establish new ones wherever and whenever necessary.

Note:—The first All-India Volunteer Conference held at Cocanada urges the Congress to recognise this Volunteer Organization. Accordingly the Congress passed the following resolution at its Cocanada Sessions:—

"This Congress is of opinion that, in order to train the people of India and make them effective instruments for the carrying out of the national work on the lines laid down by the Congress, it is necessary to have a trained and disciplined body of workers. This Congress, therefore welcomes the movement for formation of an All-India Volunteer Organization and calls on the Working Committee to take all necessary steps to form such a body of trained workers in co-operation with the organisers of the movement and keep control and supervision over it, while giving it freedom of internal management and administration."

In turn the Conference passed the following resolution:—

"This Conference thanks the Indian National Congress for its resolution relating to the Volunteer organization passed at the Cocanada Sessions and declares its willingness to work under the control and supervision of the Working Committee in terms of the said resolution."

MEMBERSHIP.

Every Indian above 18 years of age may be admitted into the organisation provided he (or she) is approved of by some Officer or some member of the Dal to be appointed in this behalf. Every such person will have to give an undertaking in writing that he (or she) agrees with and will abide by the rules of the Dal and will carry out all orders given by his (or her) officers. He (or she) will have to undergo training in accordance with the Schedule prescribed for the purpose. Every such person under training will be called a Sahayak (or Sahayika). At the conclusion of the period of training the Sahayak (or Sahayika) may become a Full Member provided he (or she) signs or has signed the Congress Volunteer (Ahmedabad) pledge, and is approved of by an Officer or a Member of the Dal appointed in this behalf. All Sahayaks (or Sahayikas) who do not sign such pledge will remain Sahayaks (or Sahayikas) so long as they observe the discipline of the Dal.

First members:—Those who have signed the Congress Volunteer (Ahmedabad) pledge before the first day of the Congress Session (28th December, 1923) shall be elligible to become First Members provided they apply to become First Members. The members of the Provisional Board and the President and the Delegates attending the All-India Volunteer Conference and the Office-bearers of the Reception Committee shall be considered members without any formal application.

ALL-INDIA BOARD.

There shall be an All-India Board of nine members elected by the Conference. It shall be the duty of the Board:—

(i) To frame rules for the organisation, training and controlling of the Volunteers and for the affiliation of the existing organisations of National Workers and also for all other administrative purposes of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

(ii) The Board shall be the Executive of the Dal and shall take all such steps as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the Dal.

The Board shall be elected annually at a Conference of the representatives of the Dal.

Co-option:—The Board shall have power to co-opt provided that the number of such co-opted members does not exceed three.

Vacancies:—In case of a vacancy on the Board the Board will fill up the vacancy by co-option.

MADRAS GOVERNOR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

A press communique says Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon will leave the central station, Madras, on Tuesday 8th April at 5-30 p.m. for England via Poona and Bombay. Their departure will be public.

Their Excellencies the Governor-Designate and Viscountess Goschen are expected to arrive at Madras harbour on April 14th per s. s. "Madura" at 8 a.m. Their arrival will be public.

(Continued from column 6.)

soon J David, 200 bales raw cotton, G Dossa and Co.

S. S. Shunko Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton, Sassoon J David.

For Nagoya:—500 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Nagpore for Kobe:—650 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

IMPORTS.

January 24.

S. S. Meerkerk from Hamburg, Agents E D Sassoon:—522 bags Epsom Salt, 355 cases Beer, 80 kegs white sugar of Lead, 315 bales paper, 340 cases boric acid, 50 cases Naphtaline, 150 cases Naphtaline Balls, 11 D/S Sodium Sulphate, 17 D/S Chloride of Calcrum, 100 kegs Chlorile of Calcium, 260 cases alumn or Potash 50 cases slate pencils, 31 cases Padocks, 11 cases cotton goods, 18 cases Toys, 22 cases woollen and silk goods, 19 cases cardboards, 20 cases Cod Liver oil, 50 kegs Copper Sulphate, 164 D/S Magnesium Chloride, 23 casks Sulphate of Alumina, 400 kegs steel bars, 650 bdles Copper sheet 48 bales Newspapers, 63 reels Newspapers.

From Antwerp:—750 bdles steel sheets, 15 cases Paper, 200 bags Tiles, 74 cases Colours, 70 cases Glue, 288 bags Maize Starch, 26 cases Cotton Tissues, 40 cases Playing cards 30 cases Champagne, 21 cases wire netting, 144 bdles Galvd can sheets, 1626 Pcs Galvd steel lees, 2289 bdles steel bars, 1863 Pcs steel bars, 848 bdles steel rods, 534 Pcs steel Plates.

From Rotterdam:—189 cases Schnapps, 110 Dutch Chicory, 208 cases Aniline dyes, 31 cks aniline dyes, 60 cases Tiles, 57 bdles Tiles, 60 cases Beer, 20 cases Beer, 29 cases Eau-de-Cologne, 200 cases Cheese, 392 cups spend Cloves, 160 cases canned fruits, 3061 Pes Rails 737 bdles sleepers, 153 cases Fish plates, 67 cases cottons, 206 cases Glow Lamps, 150 bags Strawboards, 916 kegs White Zinc, 84 cases Varnish, 319 bales paper 100 kegs Sugar of Lead, 375 rings Copper wire, 25 cases Gin, 24857 Pes Steel bars, 16484 bdles steel bars, 25 cases Salad oil, 441 Pes Steel angles, 600 cks Red lead, 36 cases Umbrella fittings, 1477 bags Farina, 135 cases Bolts and Nuts, 50 cases Dentrine, 3600 bdles Steel Sheets, 1365 bdles Tubes, 405 Pes Tubes.

From Karachi:—140 bdles Cooper, 1100 wheat flour rawa, 833 bags wheat flour, 46 cases Sulphur matches, 905 bags Potatoes, 27 bales Gunny bags.

S. S. Jeddah from Jeddah, Agents T M and Co:—50 cases Specie, 5 cases Bowels, 12 bags yarns, 7 No Empty flacks 64 bdles Soji Khar, 7 bales Hides, 1 bale sheep skin 2 cases Earthen ware 1 case Enamel ware 2 Pkgs wooden cots and cradles.

From Massana:—9 cases Fish nail, 4 bags Shankly.

From Aden:—47 bag Gum Arabic, 200 bags Gum Insence, 38 Pkgs Gum Insence, 8 bags Gum Myrrah.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

January 24.

Riverway, Jones, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Vasna, Titcaings, Busreh.

Naldera, Newby, China and Japan.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Renbuns for Antwerp.

Steamer Garbata for Rangoon.

S. S. Rinerway:—The steamer Rinerway 2376 tons, Captain J. E. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain A. F. W. Hitchings, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Naldera:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s China and Japan mail steamer Naldera, 8,856 tons, Captain C R A Newby, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(THURSDAY, January 24).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Akenfels 3300 Karachi, 29/11 Graham & Co.
2 Delta 4789 London 2/2 M M and Co.
4 Dalgoma 3571 Kobi, 25/1 M M & Co.
5 Cheriston, 2055, Dankirk, N F Graham and Co.
6 Malcolm 3656 London 4/2 J F and Co.
8 Yomei Maru, 5180 Kobe, 24-1 N Y Kaisha.
[illegible] Maru 3511, Kobe, 23-1, N Y Kaisha.
11 Pilsna, 4915, Trieste 1-2, L Triestino.
12 Falkenfels 3812 Kobi, 25/1 Graham & Co.
13 Algie, 3703 N Y, NF, Volkart Bros.
15 Dalemoor 2572, Dunkirk, N F., T M & Co.
15 Nagpore 3179, Japan, 23/1 M M & Co.
16 Treloosere 4304 Mana N F M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Garada 3218 Cal 26/1 M M and Co.
2 Ariosto 2768 Rangoon 2/2 J F and Co.
3 Barpeta 1877 P. Gulf 24/1, M M & Co.
5 Burma Maru 2822 Japan 26/1 O S Kaisha.
7 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe 30/1 T M and Co.
8 Jalaeera 2853 N F N F, S S N Co.
9 Ridderkerk 3174 Colombo 29/1 E D S and Co.
15 Bandra, 1877 P Gulf, 31/1 M M and Co.
16 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK

a Shunke Maru 5027, Japan, 5-2, O S Kaisha.
C/R Gorbeta, 3204, Rangoon, N F, M M & Co.
P Genoa Maru 5001 Kobe 2/2 N Y Kaisha.

EXPORTS.

January 24.

S. S. Delta for London:—2000 cwts Ind Groundnuts oil cake, The Alliance Trading Co, 64 bales woollen carpets, H A Aminoff, 2 bdles Lamb skin, H A Aminoff, 19 bdles Lamb skin, A Azizullaoff, 69 bdles woollen carpets A Azizullaoff, 10 cases Bristles Coutts and Co, 24 cwts Ind Chutney, N K Jasswalla, 10 cwts Bombay Ducks, N K Jasswalla, 500 cwts myrabollams, B Damjee and Co 10 bdles woollen carpets, Ebrahim Aghcoff, 100 bdles Hemp, D M Doongajee, 50 bdles Hemp, Gopikisan Gopaldas, 3 bales sheep skin tanned, Meyer Nissim, 34 cases British Empire Exhibition goods, Cox's Shipping Agency, 43 boxes British Empire Exhibition goods Cox's Shipping Agency, 3 bales British Empire Exhibition goods, Cox's Shipping Agency.

For Barcelona:—500 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S. S. Branksome Hall for Liverpool:—2 bales cotton fly, Khimjee Kishnan.

For Antwerp:—110 bales raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.

S. S. Rubens for Genoa:—3.0 tons old Iron Gulam Hosein Essaji, 500 cwts Myrabollams, scraps, K M Nathoo, 300 tons old iron Plates Kalyandas Bros, 575 bales raw cotton, Madhordas Amersey, 330 bales raw cotton, Langley and Co, 110 bales raw cotton, G Chachaty and Co, 500 cwts, Indian Linseed, Rally Bros, 220 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton T Co, 754 bales raw cotton Rally Bros, 50 bales cotton fly, The Indo-Japan Cotton Manufacturing Co, 555 tons old Iron, Caphith and Co.

S. S. Falkengels for Hamburg:—33 cwts Cardamoms, A C Bhesania, 25 cwts myrabollams, F P Campbell, 100 bales cotton fly, M E Bode and Cons, 102 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton T Co, 495 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—299 cwts Nux Vomica, E Virjee, 58 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

For Antwerp:—50 bales Cotton fly, C Peraj and Co.

For Copenhagen:—20 cwts Cardamoms, E Lajee, 7 cwts Cardamoms, E Virjee.

For Amsterdam:—10 bales Gunny bags, M H Moahim.

S. S. Dalgoma for Hamburg:—1300 cwts groundnuts cakes, Volkart Bros, 500 cwts old Rubber, H K M Jaitha and Co.

S. S. Ridderkerk for Rotterdam:—139 Empty Iron Drums Holland Bombay T Co.

S. S. Cheriston for Dunkirk:—550 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Treloske for Marseilles:—25 cwts Ind Cumminseed, C Jivenlal, 1000 cwts Gingilly seed, Louis Dreyfus 87 cwts Gum Alibanum, E Virjee, 16 tons Gum Arabic, E Virjee.

For Trieste:—440 bags raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 275 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Piraeus:—100 cwts Gum Alibanum, E Virjee.

S. S. Pilsna for Venice:—8 pkgs weaving apparel etc, Coutts and Co, 499 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 220 bales raw cotton, Walter Pavre and Co, 110 bales raw cotton, Italindia Cotton Co.

For Trieste:—55 bales raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros, 55 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell.

For Constantinople:—43 bdles Mooltan carpets, Sudat and Co.

S. S. Delemoor for Dunkirk:—330 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 110 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Algic for New York:—6 bales Woollen Draggils, F Bussir and Co, 1000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros, 1043 bales raw cotton, Rafli Bros.

S. S. Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—39 cwts Khismis, E S Abdool Karim, 300 bales cotton Twist, David Sassoon Co.

For Yokohama:—10 cwts Sandal wood oil, Mitsu Bussan Kaisha,

For Shanghai:—500 bales Indian raw cotton, Suzuki and Co 1000 bales Indian raw cotton, G KK Kaisha.

For Kobe:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Kidderpore for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Yomei Maru for Yokkaichi:—400 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Kobe:—400 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 300 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha, 31 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

For Osaka:—201 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha

S. S. Obra for Kobe:—100 bales raw cotton Sassoon J David, 200 bales raw cotton, G Dossa and Co, 75 bales raw cotton, N Futehally.

Burma Maru for Kobe:—300 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S. S. Genoa Maru for Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton, R D Tata, 1500 bales raw cotton, Sas-

(Continued in column 5.)

"DEPRESSED" CLASS VIEWS.

EVIDENCE BEFORE LEE COMMISSION.

"NOT RIPE FOR FURTHER INDIANISATION.

STOP ALL RECRUITMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

To-day before the Royal Commission Babu Nirod Behari Mullick Vakil, a member of the Namasudra community gave evidence on behalf of the backward or depressed classes which, he said, comprised eleven millions of people in Bengal. He said there are three so-called high castes, namely Brahmins (12 lakhs); Kayasthas (10 lakhs) Vaidyas (88 thousands) who occupy at present the fore- but also in all other public activity out of most position not only in Public Services but also in all other public activity out of all proportion to their numerical strength. Indianisation does not mean due share of all the various communities of Bengal in different branches of administration, but strengthening of already unduly strengthened hands of these three castes. If it is adumbrated in season and out of season both in the press and on the platform that India is too poor to pay the European civilian duly there is a desire beneath that assertion to see the European Civilian leave India as quickly as possible, so that men of these castes may take their position after their departure. I am of opinion that so far as the superior Services are concerned test of efficiency should be strictly enforced. I would divide the Service under two categories: (1) those in which a certain amount of routine work combined undoubtedly with a good deal of intelligence is required and (2) those in which exceptional qualities are required. Under the second category will come the Indian Civil Service and Indian Police Service and others under the first. I am of opinion that in these two departments alone namely Indian Executive Service and I. M. S. a limited number of Indians may be given a further opportunity of service if the tests already set forth are fully satisfied; and also bearing in mind that it does not result in overwhelming. So far as the District Judges and the District Magistrates and superior police officers are concerned, I am opinion that the time is not yet ripe for any further Indianisation. If it is admitted that judicial administration is not an unimportant function of Government the presence of the European element should not be sacrificed for the sake of Indianisation.

NOT SAFE IN HANDS OF HIGH CASTE.

I suggest that the question of percentage should be left to the Secretary of State who while giving appointments to Indians in superior services will consult the opinion of the Government of India and especially of the local Government. Interests of the depressed classes are not safe in the hands of the so-called high caste officers. For this reason, the presence of the European element with full enjoyment of its rights and privileges is badly needed for a considerable time to come I would suggest that not only would their pay allowable pensions etc. be such as to attract the best British talent in superior services but also the question of control should not be left to Indian Ministers. If the duties of the European Civilians towards the masses and their responsibility to the Secretary of State are to be real, their power to discharge those duties and responsibility must also be real. Hence I would suggest the formation of a board consisting of a European official of the Executive Council and a Minister (in whose department European civilian might be serving) with the Governor as President, to settle all questions affecting any conflict of opinion between a Minister and a Civilian. I have no faith in the competitive examination so far as Indians are concerned. In the case of an Englishman, he starts with some national qualities. The very atmosphere in which he is bred and brought up calls forth his best qualities—such as courage leadership, integrity and a sportsmanlike spirit which stand him in good stead in any public service. If in addition to these qualities, which are his birthright so to speak, he is properly educated at a British University his success in any service anywhere in the world is assured. On the other hand the very atmosphere of an Indian student is detrimental to the development of of qualities—such as courage, integrity leadership, sportsmanship etc. I would suggest that all the services open to Indians should be provincialised, the European element confining to be recruited as before by the Secretary of State. There should be two grades of services in each province—superior and subordinate. Subordinate service taking the position of the present day provincial service, rights and privileges of Indian members of the Indian Civil Service should be the same as those of their European colleagues and their pay should also be the same as their European colleagues minus overseas allowance. In a land which has known nothing but a completely centralised Bureaucracy for centuries together every step taken towards responsible government either in the shape of "increasing the association of Indians in every branch of administration" or in any other way should of necessity be accompanied by every conceivable caution. A sufficiently long period of time must intervene before the sense of responsibility of Indians already placed in high positions of Government has been thoroughly tested.

ORAL EVIDENCE.

Lord Lee:—Under existing conditions your community does not get a fair opportunity for employment under Government. We have heard this in other parts of the counttry but what I want to get from you is some concrete examples in the administration of justice.

Witness:—In Gauhati, Namasudras tried to exercise their old right of entrance to a temple and members of the high caste resisted their attempt. A criminal case was set up by the members of the high caste and it came before Mr. R. D. O. Hajmni (sic.) a member of the high caste. They were all sentenced to terms of imprisonment. The same which came up before two European Judges of the High Court ended in an acquittal. There was a criminal case in connection with some ill-feeling that arose between different classes at Dacca and the case came up before an Indian Judge in the Lower Court and the result was that they were all sentenced. They were acquitted on appeal by a European Judge.

Lord Lee:—Your general conclusion is that Indianisation does not mean necessarily spreading of appointments in the Services of all classes.

Witness:—It would mean concentration of power in so called high caste, and those members who are antagonistic to the aspirations of the depressed classes.

Mr. Coupland:—What is the trouble in the bar library?

Witness:—At Narail (Jessore) pleaders as a body asked the servants not to serve them with water. There was some ill-feeling in connection with the Congress work and they tried to take vengeance in that way.

Lord Lee:—Europeans have nothing to do with any of those cases of troubles and therefore they have no temptation to put themselves on one side or the other?

Witness:—Certainly not.

Prof. Kaul:—'Of the 12000 voters of your community how many of you voted for one elected member in Council is a Swarajist?'

Mr. B. N. Basu:—'If you had combined with a constitutional candidate he would have been returned with your votes, but your people prefer to combine with a Swarajist candidate.

Witness:—There is no question of that sort at all at present before the electorates. No question of party arises. Free election is an impossibility owing to undue influence of zemindars, moneylenders, all of whom came from high castes.

Mr. Basu:—'Do you think that there will be no further Indianisation because you would not be in a position to take advantage of it.'

Witness:—I do not make that a grievance as reason against Indianisation. What I say is that if once they get higher appointments it will be impossible for us to get these posts at all.

Mr. Basu:—'Because your community might suffer therefore all of them must suffer.

Witness:—That is the feeling of the back ward classes:—

MR. ROY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. S. N. Roy, I.C.S., (Appointment Department) in his memorandum stated while economic changes have robbed Service of its financial attractions political causes whose existence was at first ignored or was unsuspected have tended to make conditions of Service more and more uncongenial. And given an impetus to particularist ideals which militate against the continuance of an unitary service. General attitude of politically minded India towards the services man, I think, may fairly be summarised thus "Parliament has promised us us autonomy; it follows that we must be masters in our own house and the servants employed therein should be our servants. We, therefore, claim to choose our staff and determine the conditions of their service. Under the present system the officials are not of our choosing they are employed on terms settled over our heads. The system is a negation of autonomy and must be ended". To transfer the control to the Government of India would certainly inspire a feeling of insecurity in at least one section of the Civil Service and would, therefore, be no solution. To continue it on its present basis would be a running sore, a cause of constantly recurring irritation which would detract from its usefulness. I would, therefore, stop all recruitment to Service whether of Indians or Europeans. A stoppage should not result in any sudden break with traditions of the past, it would on the other hand go a great way towards dispelling the idea sedulously fostered in recent years that the country is governed in the interests of the Services. If the departments are transferred and control is reserved, an undesirable situation would be created which would cause much friction and yield little good result. As regards pay and pensions safeguards have been provided in the Government of India Act and I take it that it means that the British Parliament has accepted the responsibility for them. The present rate of pay is not adequate to attract the type of Europeane officer required for I. C. S. I think a increase in pay is necessary if th right type of men are to be attracted and if those in service are to do their work with fearless independence and impartial justice. I would recommend an allround increase of pay by 20 per cent. to all members of Service who are or will be entitled to overseas pay. If this demand is conceded I would not in addition press for passage allowances for officers in the services and their families except which they retire from service. If the European element is considered necessary they can be recruited in one of three ways (1) by forming a separate service composed entirely of Europeans (2) by recruiting them and Indians in one service, fixing a basic pay and giving the Europeans an Overseas allowance and special terms as to leave, passages etc. (3) by going back to old methods of recruiting for the Imperial Services by open competition in England on equal rates of pay and other amenities. I am wholly opposed to (1) and (2). The first would lead to criticism on racial basis. It would besides be necessary to reserve posts for them and that will incur the jealousy of purely Indian services. The second would destroy the homogeneity of the Services. There will be men of different traditions in the same service recruited under diffferent conditions working Inder different rules. As to allowances, leave, etc., the Service will be like a house divided among itself. There will be no tradition and no unity.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEMANDS.

The first Reverend Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon in the course of a lengthy memorandum stated that the position of the members of the ecclesiastical service is peculiar in that their services are entertained to minister to the needs of the Government servants and their dependents and not of public generally. The exact liability of the Government in this respect, has never been clearly defined. But it is generally held to be to supply spiritually ministrations to British born servants, Military and Civil and in secondary degree to poor Anglo-Indian congregation. So long as these congregations exist responsibility will remain; and I have no reason to believe that the Secretary of State would repudiate it. Two thirds of chaplains are required for ministration to British troops and their services are necessary under King's regulations. The number of chaplains for civil congregations is being reduced. To reduce it below a point at which servants of the Government might rely up at least occasional spiritual ministrations would certainly militate against recruitment from home of men who cared about matters of religion. Permission to retire on proportionate pension has not been extended to the members of the Ecclesiastical Service. I know that there a a number of chaplains who would avail themselves of opportunities were it given to them.

There is no question that pay of chaplains in India is above the average of that of clergy in England. But this cannot be adduced as a reason for its adequacy since undermanment of clergy in England is notorious and expenses of a chaplain in this country are great, while opportunity of adding to his income in ways which are open to some clergy at Home do not exist. If a new scale of remuneration were fixed at this time I would suggest that if it were adjusted from time to time by a percentage equal to that of estimated increase in cost of living and in case of exchange compensation allowance on additional expenditure incurred in England. Passages should certainly be granted for chaplains and their families with four return passages as the minimum.

EFFECT OF SWARAJIST ADVENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

At to-day's sitting of the Royal Commission, evidence tendered by Mr. H. C. Dennehy, Under Secretary to the Government of Assam and Mr. W. L. Scott, Director of Land Records and Inspector-General of Registration, Assam, on behalf of the I.C.S. Association, Assam, and by Mr. Muhammad Chaudhuri, Under Secretary to the Government of Assam, Revenue and General Department on behalf of the Assam Civil Service Association was heard in camera Mr. Jogendra Nath Barua (Pleader, Gauhati) Secretary, Assam Association, gave evidence in public on behalf of his Association.

The memorandum of the I. C. S. Association, in reply to questionnaires stated the provision by which pay of All-India services is non-voted is an adequate safeguard unless and until the authorities in India bankrupt themselves. Safeguard as to pensions is by no means so strong owing to possibility of a debacle. As regards prospects there should be an extension of time-scale of pay such as has already been sanctioned in the Indian Civil Service in Madras. Pay of Indian Civil Service is undoubtedly insufficient.

50 PER CENT TO BE INDIANISED IMMEDIATELY.

The Assam Civil Service Association composed of men of Provincial Service said that the time has come for readjustment of Indian Civil Service. Their duties and functions can now be safely transferred to the Provincial Civil Service. If however a minimum European element is considered necessary for some years to come its recruitment in England will be essential and, therefore, the present All-India basis of I.C.S. may be retained as a temporary measure. As Indianisation progresses the necessity for European personnel diminshes the organisation or superior servants on an all All-India basis will no longer be necessary. At least 50 per cent of superior posts should be Indianised immediately. The European personnel may be reduced by increasing the present proportion of Indian recruitment or if necessary by stopping European recruitment immediately. The European element whether required for the Central Government or the Provinces should be appointed and controlled by the Government of India and by open competitive examination to be held in England and India simultaneously and from which Indians should not be barred. There should be no distinction whatever in regard to appointment and control between Indian and European officers. My Association considers that existing rates of pay for Indian Civil Service are excessive. The scale may therefore, be reduced so as to fix it with reference to Indian requirements.

ASSAM ASSOCIATION.

The Assam Association (a political body unconnected with the services) stated the members of All-India Services should be placed on a provincial basis and made responsible to Provincial Governments. The I.C.S. and the Indian Police Service should be controlled by the Government of India and made responsible to it. Preponderance of European element in I.C.S. as at present organised is not likely to be affected even European recruitment is suspended. Steps, should, therefore, be taken to ensure that a reasonable proportion of European appointments are filled by Indians soon. In case of I.C.S. it may be suggested, as an alternative measure, the competitive examination should be held in India alone, in which British and Indian candidates should compete. British candidates should be given every facility for entering into competition in that examination. The European element in Service should be appointed and controlled by the Government of India and where duties concerned are under a Local Government they should be controlled by local Government. European element will find their service secure provided they can depend on the goodwill of the people of India and act wit ha sense of responsibility. When Provinces become fully autonomous appointment and control should be taken up by Local Government. Considering financial stringency, both European and Indians should be paid two-thirds of existing scale of pay.

NO INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

Another intermediate service between All-India Service and the Provincial Service should not be created as that would add to the difficulty and distinction already existing. Suitable prospects should be given Provincial Services so that they may gradually swallow up a fair proportion of All-India Services within a short time. Mr J. N. Barua, who gave evidence on behalf of the Assam Association told Lord Lee, that he advocated competitive examination in India to limit the number of Eurpean recruits: and if proper facilities were given Europeans would come out to India for examination.

Mr. Samarath:—Your view is that services will be better treated by legislatures if legislatures feel they are not dumped down upon by officers in authority?

Witness: I think so. This is period of transition. The question could be better decided in 1929 or earlier.

Mr. Petrie:—What is your view with regard to protection of the Government services in the Central Provinces where the Swarajists have secured majority in the Council and they have pledged to end the present system of Government including Government services?

Witness:—It is, I think, a means to an end only.

Sir Mahomed Habibulla:—Do you think Englishmen coming out to India to appear at competitive examination is within the range of practical politics?

Witness:—I think so.

Sir Mahomed:—What about failed candidates?

Witness:—Government would provide them with suitable appointments.

Mr. Kaul:—If one hundred Europeans came and ninety-five failed, will the Government provide them by offering appointments?

Witness:—That is not possible. Government will consider their case with sympathy.

Government may give them free passage both ways.

Mr. Coupland:—You give Englishmen an opportunity to come out to India free for enjoyment. (Laughter).

ASSAM CIVILIANS URGE REDUCTION OF PAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The Royal Commission to-day began hearing the examination of witnesses from Assam. The representatives of the Assam Indian Civil Services stated they considered the provision by which the pay of the All-India Services was non-votable constituted an adequate safeguard but they urged the British Government should guarantee pensions. They considered the pay of the Civil Service insufficient and advocated an addition to the overseas pay so as to raise it to 33 1-3 per cent of the substantive pay with free passages.

The Assam Civil Service Association whose representative was also heard in camera urged a thorough readjustment of the position of the Indian Civil Service, most of whose duties could now be transferred to the provincial service. If the retention of the European element was considered necessary for some years, the present All-India basis of the Indian Civil Service might be retained temporarily but at least fifty per cent of the superior posts should be Indianised immediately and the European personnel should be gradually reduced. The existing pay was excessive.

The Assam Association, a political body, urged that the AllIndia Service should be placed on a political basis and the civil and police services should be controlled by the Government of India. They suggested that the examination for the Civil Service should be held in India alone and that the present pay should be reduced by one-third.

Pandit Vidyasagar Pandya, Secretary of the Indian Bank entertained Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas C. I. E. who came to Madras as a member of the Mercantile Marine Committee. The function was attended by a large number of leading Indians in the town.

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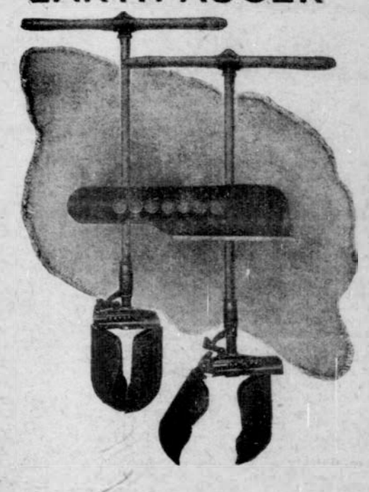

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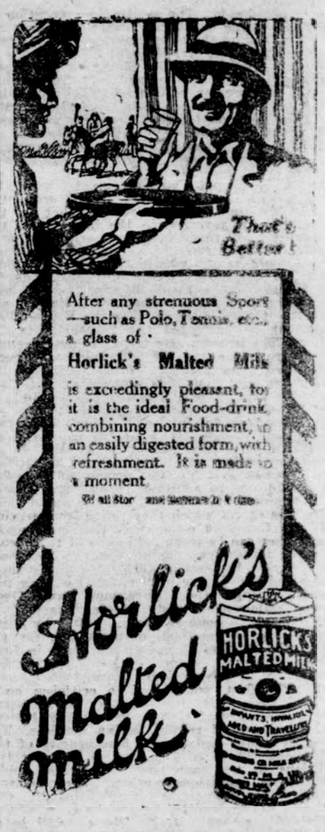
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	Rs.
Premium Income for 1919,	62,635
Premium Income for 1920,	2,51,996
Premium Income for 1921,	20,68,500
Premium Income for 1922,	22,57,520
CLAIMS PAID	21,92,275
ASSETS EXCEED	32,00,000

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